PALMETTO STANDARD.

C. DAVID MELTON, Esq., Editor and Proprietor. | Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

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Select Miscellany.

GRAND VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

A few days since, brief accounts of a grand eruption on the mountain of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, were received by way of California. The latest accounts from the scene of the fiery visitation are to the 6th of March, at which time the spectacle is said to have been sublime beyond anything of the kind ever witnessed. The eruption exceeds in grandeur any of the volcanic explosions of Mauna Loa ever before seen by the whites on the islands, and great fears were entertained for the safety of the beautiful town of Hilo. We subjoin accounts of its commencement, &c.

We have received verbal information in regard to the state of the eruption, as late as to the 9th of March, from the leeward side of Hawaii. At that date the light from the flowing torrent was as bright as it had been at any former period, sufficient to enable a person to pick up a needle from the ground at midnight, from which fact the inference is drawn that the current is still flowing on towards the sea.

The crater seems to have broken out through an old fissure, about one-third down the side of the Mauna Loa, on the North-west side, and not from the old center on the summit, called Mocnaweenee. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's bay), must be some 50 or 60 miles. If it succeeds in reaching the ocean at the point supposed, after having filled up all the ravines, gulches and inequalities of a very broken country, it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive eruptions of modern times.

It would seem from the last note from Mr. Coan that the stream had divided—one part taking an easterly course towards Puna, while the other took a northerly one towards Hilo. This may so divide the volume of lava, that neither branch will reach the sea: but from the latest accounts the northerly branch was still burning its way through a dense forest, and if the supply holds out long enough, it will naturally fall into the course of the Wailuku river, and follow it where it disembogues into the bay at Hilo. We anxiously wait further intelligence.

An abstract from a correspondent's letter, in the Polynesian, is of so much interest that we copy it entire. A jet of lava playing 500 feet in air, must be indeed a magnificent and sublime sight:

"By an accurate measurement of the commencement of glowing lava, where it first issues from on the side of Mauna Loa, it was ascertained to be two hundred feet high!—This was upon the supposition that it was thirty miles distant. We are of the opinion that it was a greater distance, say from forty to sixty miles. With a glass, the play of this jet at night was distinctly observed, and a grander sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projecting in the air to a distance of five hundred feet, was a sight so rare and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty miles. How much more astonishing would it have been at a distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompanying such an eruption could have been heard. The fall of such a column would doubtless cause the earth to tremble; and the roar of the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beating upon a rock-bound coast.

The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over one hundred feet, and this we can easily believe, when we reflect that from it proceeded the river of lava that flowed off from it toward the sea; in some places this river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravines one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred feet in depth, and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant-growth of centuries was cut down before it like grass before the mower's scythe! No obstruction can arrest it in its descent to the sea. Mountains are covered over, ravines are filled up, forests are destroyed, and the habitations of men are consumed like flax in a furnace. Truly, 'He toucheth the hills and they smoke.'

We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the eruption now in progress. A rumor has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence.—Should it reach the sea without destroying life or property, it will be a matter of thankfulness, and almost unhoped for exemption. A large number of the residents of Honolulu had gone to Hawaii to witness the upheavings of Mauna Loa."

Another letter, after stating the lava had burned through the woods to within fifteen miles of Hilo, and was still progressing, adds:

"The side of the mountain has opened about midway its dome, and the lava pours out with unrestrained effort, and comes rolling, tumbling and flashing on towards Hilo. It is accompanied with frequent explosions. At night the imagination cannot conceive a spectacle more awfully grand. The immense flow of lava reflects upon the clouds its cherry hue as they gather in density about the mountain, are caught up by the upward current of atmosphere, and hurried with rapidity into every imaginable shape, representing in the heavens a wild picturesque scene."

The eruption, it appears, commenced on the 17th of February, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

ANATOMICAL PHENOMENON.

A lad who had been sometime ill, died recently in this city. He was three years of age at his demise, and the disease that carried him off was 'dothinenteritis." From the family of the lad, who readily gave their consent to the autopsy, and his physician, Dr. Fox Smith, who with the assistance of Dr. Sheridan, Dr. Hale and others, performed the operation, we obtained the following particulars:

This lad, when born, was a twin child, and attached to the side of the other child, which also, at birth, he it remembered, was alive. The contact between the children extended from the mamma to the spine of the ilium, and there was a free interchange of nerves and blood-vessels passing over from one body to the other. The former (the nerves) had their origin in the dorsal region of the vertebræ, and the latter (the blood-vessels) rose from the arch of the aorta and emerged into the vena cava ascendens. There was but one umbilical dimple between the twins, and that was situated in the center of the vital connecting septum. In all other respects, we believe, the conformation of the twins was normal.

These children, thus singularly united, were large and healthy, at birth, and bade fair to live. But six months after birth, when dentition was beginning with both, one of the twins died. Dr. Smith was sent for, to separate the living child from the little corpse at its side. On examining the lifeless body, however, he discovered, to his surprise, that pulsation still continued in it, even in the extremities—as the temples, feet, and wrists. He hesitated, therefore, for a time, to resort to the knife.

Yet there could be no doubt, here, of the death of this one of the twins. Formerly, from its birth to the moment in discussion, it had nursed, cried, smiled, showed signs of consciousness—in short, as evidently as any infant possessing an independent and distinct vitality. But, after this moment, it never nursed, it never cried, it never smiled, it never showed a sign of consciousness. Its eyes remained hermetically sealed, its mouth closed, and all physiological functions terminated.

Still, the body did not decay. It did not grow any more; on the contrary, it rather diminished in bulk. It shrivelled up, until it assumed the shape of one of those interesting infantile mummies that professor Gliddon unfolds when he gives an exhibition to the scholars of the public schools. The circulation of living blood from the surviving twin, it would seem preserved the body of the dead one.

In this manner, the lad lived three years, as we have stated, carrying his brother, in a living tomb, at his side. Few, besides his family and physician, knew of these extraordinary circumstances. It was a conceit of the mother, originating in her grief and anxiety, that the child that first died, did not in truth die, (since there was no bodily decomposition,) but that its life—its spirit—receded into the body of the other, which became then the tabernacle, so to speak, of a dual soul.

No mental phenomena characterised the lad we have described. In every respect, except the anatomical peculiarities we have described, he was like ordinary children.—*N. O. Delta.*

In Mott-st., just below Grand, in New York, there is an establishment, similar to those in London, designed for the washing of both persons and clothing, which is called *Peoples' Washing and Bathing Association.* Separate baths may be had at five and ten cents, and the swimming bath at two. For washing clothes a bench and tools are furnished at so much an hour. Every thing is at hand—hot and cold water, and drying chambers, having a blast of hot air driven through them by a steam engine, which are so placed that each washer has but to turn round to put the washed articles into the the drying chamber. The cover of the tub also forms an ironing-board, and the heated iron is brought along upon a little car, and returned in the same way to the fire. The washer may wash, dry and iron her clothes at one washing stand, and with the greatest facility. Surely this is an age of labor-saving invention!

Parch half a pint of rice until it is brown—then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhea.

Thrilling Narratives.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The annexed account of the conviction and execution of a man on the basis of circumstantial evidence, is copied from a late volume of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal.*—The tragedy transpired more than a hundred years ago; and is now cited to warn courts and juries against relying too implicitly on circumstantial evidence:

"In the year 1742, a case of a very remarkable nature occurred near Hull, England. A gentleman travelling to that place was stopped late in the evening about seven miles from the town by a single highwayman, and robbed of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off by a different path at full speed, and the gentleman frightened but not injured, except in purse, pursued his journey. It was growing late, however, and being naturally much agitated by what had passed he rode only two miles further and stopped at the Bull Inn, kept by Mr. James Brunell. He went to the kitchen to give direction about his supper, where he related to several persons present the fact of his having been robbed; to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he travelled he always gave his gold a peculiar mark, and that every guinea taken from his purse was thus marked. Hence he hoped that the robber would be detected. Supper being ready he retired.

"The gentleman had not long finished his supper, when Mr. Brunell came into the parlor where he was, and after the usual inquiry of landlords as to the guest's satisfaction with the meal, observed," Sir, I understand that you have been robbed not far hence, this evening?' 'I have sir,' was the reply.—'And your money was marked?' continued the landlord. 'It was,' said the traveller.' 'A circumstance has arisen,' resumed Mr. Brunell, 'which leads me to think that I can point out the robber. Pray at what time were you stopped?' 'It was just getting to be dark,' replied the traveller. 'The time confirms my suspicions,' said the landlord; and then he informed the traveller that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very run of money, and so very extravagant, that he [the landlord] had been surprised at it, and had determined to part with him, his conduct being every way suspicious; that long before dark that night he had sent Jennings out to get a guinea changed for him; that the man had only come back since the arrival of the traveller, saying that he could not get change; and that, seeing Jennings to be in liquor, he had sent him off to bed, determined to discharge him in the morning.

Mr. Brunell continued to say, that when the guinea was brought back to him it was not the same one he had sent out for change, there being on the returned a mark, which he was very sure was not upon the other; but that he should probably have thought no more of the matter, Jennings having frequently had gold in his pocket of late, had not the people in the kitchen told him what the traveller had related respecting the robbery, and the circumstance of the guineas being marked. He (Mr. Brunell) had not been present when this relation was made, and unluckily, before he heard of it from the people in the kitchen, he had paid away the guinea to a man who lived at a distance, and now had gone home. The circumstance however,' said the landlord in conclusion, struck me so very strongly, that I could not refrain, as an honest man, from coming and giving information of it.'

"Mr. Brunell was duly thanked for his candid disclosure. There appeared from it the strongest reasons for suspecting Jennings, and if, on searching him, any other of the marked guineas should be found, and the gentleman could identify them, there would then remain no doubt in the matter. It was now agreed to go up to his room. Jennings, was fast asleep, his pockets were searched and from one of them was drawn forth a purse containing exactly nineteen guineas. Suspicion now became certain; for the gentleman declared the purse and guineas to be identically those of which he had been robbed. Assistance was called, Jennings was awakened, dragged out of bed, and charged with the robbery. He denied it firmly; but circumstances were too strong to gain him relief. He was secured that night, and the next day taken before a justice of the peace. The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed the facts upon oath; and Jennings, having no proofs beyond but the mere assertions of innocence, which could not be credited, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

"So strong seemed the case against him, that most of the man's friends advised him to plead guilty, and throw himself on the mercy of the court. This advice he rejected and when arraigned, pleaded not guilty.—The prosecutor swore to the fact of the robbery; though as it was in mask, he could not swear to the person of the prisoner, but thought him of the same stature nearly, as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas, when they were produced in court, he swore—as to the purse, positively, and as to the marked guineas to the best of his belief; and he testified to their having been taken from the pocket of the prisoner.

The prisoner's master, Mr. Brunell, deposed as to the sending of Jennings for the change of a guinea, and to the waiter's having brought back to him a marked one, in the room of the one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the discovery of the purse and guineas on the prisoner. To consummate the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell had paid the guinea as mentioned, came forward and produced the coin testifying at the same time that he had received it on the very evening of the robbery, from the prisoner's master, in payment of a debt; and the owner or prosecutor on comparing it with the other nineteen, swore to its being to the best of his belief one of the twenty marked guineas taken from him by the highwayman, and of which the other nineteen were found on Jennings.

"The judge summoned up the evidence, pointing out all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner; and the jury, convinced by the strong accumulation of circumstantial evidence, without going out of court, brought in a verdict guilty. Jennings was executed sometime afterwards at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence up to the very moment of his execution. Within a twelvemonth afterwards, Brunell, the master of Jennings, was himself taken up for a robbery committed on a guest in his house, and the fact being proved on trial, he was convicted and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance, and repentance confession. Brunell not only acknowledged that he had been guilty of many highway robberies, but owned himself to have committed the very one for which poor Jennings suffered.

The account which Brunell gave, was that after having robbed the traveller, he had got home before him by swifter riding and a nearer way. That he found a man waiting for him, and to whom, not having enough of other money in his pocket, he gave away one of the twenty guineas which he had just obtained by the robbery. Presently came in the robbed gentleman, who, whilst Brunell, not knowing of his arrival, was in the stable, told his tale as before related in the kitchen. The gentleman had scarcely left the kitchen before Brunell entered it, and there, to his consternation, heard of the facts of his guineas being marked. He became dreadfully alarmed. The guinea which he had paid away, he dared not ask back again, and as the affair of the robbery as well as the circumstance of the marked guineas, would soon become publicly known, he saw nothing but detection, disgrace, and death. In this dilemma the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings occurred to him.—The state of intoxication in which Jennings was, gave him an opportunity of concealing the money in the waiter's pocket. The rest of the story the reader knows."

CRIME DETECTED.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE PARIS POLICE.

Previously to the year 1789, but at what precise date I cannot say, the city of Paris possessed as guardian of its safety, and chief minister of police, a man of rare standing and integrity. At the same period, the parish of St. Germais, in the quarter of the Rue St. Antoine, had for its cure a kind venerable old man, whose whole life was spent in doing good to both the souls and bodies of his fellow creatures, and whose holy consistency and dignified courage caused him to be loved by the good, and respected by even the most abandoned characters.

One cold dark winter's night, the bell at the old cure's door was rung loudly, and he, although in bed, immediately rose and opened the door, anticipating a summons to some sick or dying bed.

A personage, richly dressed, with his features partly concealed by a large false beard, stood outside. Addressing the cure in a courteous and graceful manner, he apologized for his unseasonable visit, which, as he said, the high reputation of monsieur had induced him to make.

"A great and terrible, but necessary and inevitable deed," he continued, "is to be done. Time presses; a soul about to pass into eternity implores your ministry. If you come you must allow your eyes to be bandaged, ask no questions, and consent to act simply as spiritual consoler of a dying woman; if you refuse to accompany me, no other priest can be admitted, and her spirit must pass alone."

After a moment of secret prayer, the cure answered, "I will go with you."

Without asking any further explanation, he allowed his eyes to be bandaged, and leaned on the arm of his suspicious visitor. They both got into a coach, whose windows were immediately covered by wooden shutters, and then they drove off rapidly. They seemed to go allong way, and make many doublings and turnings ere the coach drove under a wide archway and stopped.

During this time, not a single word had been exchanged between the travellers, and ere they got out the stranger assured himself that the bandage over his companion's eyes had not been displaced, and then taking the old man respectfully by the hand, he assisted him to alight and to ascend the wide steps of a stair-case, to the second story. A great door opened, as if of itself, and several thickly carpeted rooms were traversed in silence. At length, another door was opened by the guide, and the cure felt his bandage removed. They were in a solemn-looking bed-chamber; near a bed, half-veiled by thick damask curtains, was a small table, supporting two wax lights, which feebly illuminated the cold, death-like apartment. The stranger (he was the Duke de—,) then bowing to the cure, led him toward the bed, drew back the curtains, and said in a solemn tone:

"Minister of God, before you is a woman who has betrayed the blood of her ancestors, and whose doom is irrevocably fixed. She knows on what conditions an interview with you has been granted her; she knows, too, that all supplication would be useless. You know your duty, M. le Cure; I leave you to fulfil it, and will return to seek you in half an hour."

So saying he departed, and the agitated priest saw lying on the bed a young and beautiful girl, bathed in tears, battling with despair, and calling in her bitter agony for the comforts of religion. No investigation possible! for the unhappy creature declared herself bound by a terrible oath to conceal her name; besides, she knew not in what place she was.

"I am," she said, "the victim of a secret family tribunal, whose sentence is irrevocable! More, I cannot tell. I forgive my enemies, as I trust that God will forgive me. Pray for me!"

The minister of religion invoked the sublime promises of the gospel to soothe her troubled soul, and he succeeded. Her countenance, after a time, became composed, she clasped her hands in fervent prayer, and then extended them toward her consoler.

As she did so, the cure perceived that the sleeve of her robe was stained with blood.

"My child," said he, with a trembling voice, "what is this?"

"Father, it is the vein which they have already opened, and the bandage, no doubt, was carelessly put on."

At these words a sudden thought struck the priest. He unrolled the dressing, allowed the blood to flow, steeped his handkerchief in it, then replaced the bandage, concealed the stained handkerchief within his vest, and whispered:

"Farewell, my daughter, take courage, and have confidence in God."

The half-hour had expired, and the step of his terrible conductor was heard approaching.

"I am ready," said the cure, and having allowed his eyes to be covered, he took the arm of the Duke de —, and left the awful room, praying meanwhile with secret fervor.

Arrived at the foot of the staircase, the old man succeeded, without his guide's knowledge, in slightly displacing the thick bandage so as to admit a partial ray of lamp light.—Finding himself in the carriage gateway, he managed to stumble and fall, with both hands forward toward a dark corner. The duke hastened to raise him, both resumed their places in the carriage, and, after passing through the same tortuous route, the cure was set down in safety at his own door.

Without one moment's delay, he called his servant.

"Pierre," he said, "arm yourself with a stick, and give me your support, I must instantly go to the minister of police."

Soon after the official gate was opened to admit the well-known venerable pastor.

"Monseigneur," he said, addressing the minister, "a terrible deed will speedily be accomplished, if you are not in time to prevent it. Let your agents visit, before daybreak, every carriage gateway in Paris; in the inner angle of one of them will be found a blood-stained handkerchief. The blood is that of a young female, whose murder, already begun, has been miraculously suspended. Her family have condemned their victim to have her veins opened one by one, and thus to perish, slowly in expiation of a fault, already more than punished by her mortal agony. Courage, my friend, you have already some hours. May God assist you—I can only pray."

That same morning, at eight o'clock, the minister of police entered the cure's room.

"My friend," said he, "I confess my inferiority, you are able to instruct me in expedients."

"Saved!" cried the old man, bursting into tears.

"Saved," said the minister, "and rescued from the power of her cruel relations. But the next time, dear Abbe, that you want my assistance in a benevolent enterprise, I wish you would give me a little more time to accomplish it."

Within the next twenty-four hours, by an express order from the king, the Duke de — and his accomplices were secretly removed from Paris, and conveyed out of the kingdom.

The young woman received all the care which her precarious state required; and when sufficiently recovered, retired to a quiet country village, where the royal protection assured her safety. It is scarcely needful to say, that next to her Maker, the cure of St. Germais was the object of her deepest gratitude and filial love. During fifteen years, the holy man received from time to time the expression of her grateful affection; and at length, when himself, from extreme old age, on the brink of the grave, he received the intelligence that she had departed in peace. Never until then, had a word of this mysterious adventure passed the good cure's lips. On his death-bed, however, he confided the recital to a Bishop, one of his particular friends; and from the relation of the latter, I myself heard it.

ANIMAL PROGNOSTICS.

The lower animals in a state of nature, or exposed in the open fields, are very susceptible of atmospheric changes. Sheep eat greedily before a storm, and sparingly before a thaw. When they leave the high parts of their range, when they bleat much in the evening, or during the night, we may expect severe weather. Goats seek a place of shelter, while swine carry litter, and cover themselves better than ordinarily before a storm. Frost is foretold by the cat scratching a post or wall; and a thaw, when she washes her face, or when frogs come from their winter concealment. The gathering of grouse into large flocks, the diving of sparrows in dry dust, fluttering of wild ducks as they flap their wings, the dismal lengthened howl of sea-gulls in an inland place or around lakes, the mournful note of the curlew, the shrill whew of the plover, the whet-whet-whet of the chaffinch upon a tree, the crowing of the cock at unusual times, all prognosticate rain or snow. When the fieldfare, redwing, starling, swan, snowfleck, and other birds of passage, arrive soon from the north, it indicates an early and severe winter. When gnats bite very keenly, when flies keep near the ground (shown by swallows that feed upon the wing flying low) we look for wind and rain. But the most wonderful influence of atmospheric changes, is upon those creatures that burrow in the ground. The earth worm appearing in abundance indicates rain. In like manner the mole seems to feel its approach, as a day or two before he raises more hillocks than usual; and when after a long severe frost he begins again to work, it will soon become fresh. The effects of electricity are well known both on the atmosphere and on animals; and the deposition of of the aqueous vapors with the relaxing damp near the face of the earth, which in certain states takes place, may give rise to this increased activity.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Mr. Bones, of the firm of Fossil, Bones & Co., was one of those remarkable money-making men, whose uninterrupted success in trade had been the wonder and afforded the material for the gossip of the town for seven years. Being of a familiar turn of mind he was frequently interrogated on the subject, and invariably gave as the secret of his success that he minded his own business.

A gentleman met Mr. Bones on the Assanpink bridge. He was gazing intently on the dashing foaming waters as they fell over the dam. He was evidently in a brown study. Our friend ventured to disturb his cogitations.

"Mr. Bones, tell me how to make a thousand dollars."

Mr. Bones continued looking intently at the water. At last he ventured a reply:

"Do you see that dam, my friend?"

"I certainly do."

"Well, here you may learn the secret of making money. That water would waste away and be of no practical use to any body, but for the dam. That dam turns it to good account, makes it perform some useful purposes, and then suffers it to pass along. That large paper mill is kept in constant motion by this simple economy. Many mouths are fed in the manufacture of the article paper, and intelligence is scatterd broadcast over the land on the sheets that are daily turned out; and in the different processes through which it passes money is made. So it is in the living of hundreds of people. They get enough money. It passes through their hand every day, and at the year's end they are no better off. What's the reason? They want a dam. Their expenditures are increasing, and no practical good is attained. They want them dammed up, so that nothing will pass through their hands without bringing something back—or accomplishing some useful purposes. Dam up your expenses, and you'll soon have enough occasionally to spare a little, just like that dam. Look at it, my friend."—[*Trenton True American.*

Charley C——— took a field to plant on halves. At harvest time the owner came for his share of the produce; but the wicked wag told him, very cooly, that he was sorry there was nothing for him, as the land did not yield but half a crop, and the cultivator was entitled to the first chance.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers, in the present day of active competition for a livelihood, are as absolutely necessary to a man of business, as hands are to the artizan, or credit to the trader. Without the information they convey, no affairs can be successfully carried on, for he who attempts to dispense with them, will inevitably find himself deficient in that knowledge which enables his wiser neighbor to pass him in the race. The mere knowledge of the course of several Markets, which the commercial readers of newspapers obtain, is, perhaps of the first importance. But this is not all; without the Newspaper he knows nothing of the changes of the routes of traffic, or of other alterations, which may materially affect the course of his transactions. Nor can he keep himself informed of the actual and probable improvements in laws, which regulate taxes, duties, and contracts between buyers and sellers. He may, for want of having seen an account of the proceedings in a late session of Parliament, which he could obtain in a journal for a few shillings, lose hundreds of pounds, by a flaw in the form of a bill of sale or a note of hand. But where is the man, who has not, for himself and family, some desire for instruction beyond that which he expects to turn to direct account in dollars and cents? Who is there, being one of this great family of men of one blood, made by the Almighty to dwell on all the face of the Earth, but would wish for some acquaintance with the events affecting his country, and even his race throughout the World, so that he may at least, have his share in the common hatred of oppression and wrong, and his part in love for excellence and goodness? Or, again, who would desire to know nothing beyond the village in which he resides, and the few miles of cleared land or forest which surround it,—to be ignorant of the great discoveries of California and Australia—to hear nothing of the Crystal Palace, till the object of the structure was at an end? To obtain an acquaintance with these passing events, the Newspaper is the only means. No Library, however extensive, will accomplish it; for books relate to days gone by, in which we have only a second rate interest; while the Newspaper warns us, and instructs us of what is passing in our own times, and concerns ourselves. It is, therefore, the best schoolmaster for the young, and the best informant for the aged. It does not indeed give a complete history of any epoch; nor a profound exposition of any science or system of philosophy. But what an index is to an extensive volume, that the Newspaper is to the great book of the world. It indicates the sources of fuller information; or like the showman at a Panorama, points out those minute portions of the moving scene of life, which might otherwise be passed over. In the old times the greatest statesmen and most eminent men of science were celebrated for their extensive correspondence with foreign parts, and a great portion of their time was abstracted from other pursuits to maintain this kind of communication. But the laborious correspondence of Lord Burleigh, or of Lord-Chancellor, in the reign of Elizabeth or James, could not supply one thousandth part of the information, which any backwoodsman in America can have, for Two Dollars per Annum, in a Weekly Paper.

[*Montreal Weekly Herald.*

Good Sense.—Farmers ought to husband their land as well as their time, and if anything the first is more important than the last. We of the South have been too prodigal in this respect, and the consequence is, that year after year acre upon acre is worn out and thrown aside, until we begin to see through our wood lands and find them running short. The only suggestion we can make is, to clover half your cleared land and manure and work and live off the other till the cleared lands are brought back to a fitness for culture again. If we do not begin pretty soon to renovate our old dry fields, we will have little else but dry fields to raise our cotton and grain upon. We want a good deal more of the Northen system of working lands infused among our farming communities.—*Knoxville Plebian.*

Rose Insects.—If our lady readers, says the New England Farmer, are desirous of keeping their rose bushes free from the small green vermin that so frequently infest them, the following remedy will be found an effectual one: To three gallons of water, add one peck of soot and one quart of unslaked lime. Stir it well, let it stand for twenty-four hours, and when the soot rises to the surface skim it off. Use a syringe for applying it.

This is better than smoking with tobacco, as it is not so likely to destroy the plants.

Generosity.—A young gentleman recently found himself in company with three young ladies and generously divided an orange between them. "You will rob yourself," exclaimed one of the damsels. "Not at all," replied the lad, "I have three or four more in my pocket."

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

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BY C. DAVIS MELTON, Esq.

TERMS.—Three dollars, per annum, if paid in advance (or within [illegible] days); $3 50 will be required, and if not paid [illegible] at the end of the year. These terms will hereafter be adhered to strictly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Will be inserted at the following rates, viz: [illegible] for the first insertion; 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion three months; and 25 cents per square for each continuance over three months.

Advertisements will be inserted [illegible] with Merchants, Planters and Factors, at the [illegible] of one or more squares [illegible] In such cases the advertisement [illegible] to the legitimate business of the person [illegible] as outstanding, and all debts exceed the [illegible] amount. [illegible] to the discovery of other work, or at [illegible] will be charged $1 per square for each [illegible] advertisements will be charged 50 per [illegible] ...ing.

Notices of the establishment adopted in this office [illegible] to length equal to the breadth of [illegible]

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1852.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] and Other Charleston Daily papers [illegible] the following late and interesting intelligence:

[illegible] Saturday, May 31, 1852.

[illegible] in New York at 10 o'clock [illegible] Harvest Market, the [illegible] 10,000 bales at advanced rates. On [illegible] the article was more freely offered, and [illegible] 10,000 bales, speculators [illegible] taking 7,000. But the extreme [illegible] were not realized. On the [illegible] unchanged rates. [illegible] and export sales of the Market [illegible] unimportant.

[illegible] and Rome relative to the attitude of [illegible] have determined to uphold the treaty [illegible] 1814-15.

[illegible] meeting of these Sovereigns has caused [illegible] at the Tuileries. Spies have [illegible] which their movements.

[illegible] Russia, and Lodoe refused to [illegible] all diplomatic intercourse with [illegible] Louis Napoleon.

[illegible] Spain, Portugal, England and Middling Orleans [illegible] 9½; Middling Uplands 9¼.

The Whig Convention of Maine adopted resolutions in favor of Scott.

[illegible] and Cushman are considered [illegible] Douglas and Butler are in the [illegible]

[illegible] with sales of only 500 bales; Middling Uplands 9¼; Middling Orleans [illegible]

Charleston and S. C. Rail Road.

The following statement of the receipts on the Charleston and South Carolina Rail Road, for the month of May, has been [illegible] to the Courier:

[illegible]	$7,930 50
[illegible]	3,274 87
[illegible]	1,827 26
[illegible]	10,381 83
	39,524 51
[illegible]	1,079 97
[illegible]	840 00
	$41,444 48

Of the above Amount, Passenger re[illegible]

[illegible] $16,634 99

The Courier further adds that trains run to the Ca[illegible] from Columbia. The bridge is expected to be done by the 1st of July. Sanguine hopes are entertained that the road to Charlotte will be finished in October next.

[illegible] received.

[illegible] Journal, containing a number [illegible] Monday, with more than the [illegible] illustrated articles.—These are [illegible] Napoleon; Sebastopol Bonaparte, continued; [illegible] Life; Bleak House, continued; A Leaf from Punch, and Fashions for Early Summer.

The Publishers state that the Magazine has now attained a monthly circulation of Ninety [illegible] A new volume begins with the June [illegible] Harper & Brothers, New [illegible]

The London Quarterly.

Contents of April number: 1. Sir Roger de Coverley. 2. Walpole's Garland—1761. 3. Diary of Gen. Patrick Gordon. 4. Recent Epics. 5. Progress of Comparative Anatomy. 6. Bohemian [illegible] 7. The Cannon, the Musket and the Rifle. 8. Call[illegible] Wool Trade. 9. First ten years of [illegible] 10. Immortelles on [illegible] 11. The Old and New Min[illegible]

[illegible] to Messrs. Angell, Engel, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Vol. V. of this interesting [illegible] It is intended to add to it an American department, to be entitled "Valuable Whispers on American Items." Published weekly, New York, $2,50 per annum.

[illegible] Journal Association.

[illegible] which opened its sessions in Charleston, on Saturday [illegible] appointed [illegible] meet at Philadelphia, on the third Thursday in May, 1853.

The Daily Register.

The Winnsboro' *Daily Register* of yesterday, brings the announcement that our friend, J. B. Mickle, Esq., has been associated with Mr. Britton in the proprietorship and editorial duties of that paper. He brings to the work a well disciplined mind and a ready pen; and the readers of the *Herald* and *Register* may congratulate themselves upon the association.

☞ Hon. W. F. DeSaussure, the successor of Mr. Rhett in the United States Senate, was qualified and took his seat on Monday the 24th ult.

Secession by the Legislature.

The question has arisen whether the Ordinance of the recent State Convention does not confer on the Legislature the power of seceding in the event of future aggressions. The idea is, that the Ordinance being now the supreme law of the State and a part of the Constitution, its enforcement belongs to the Legislature. This was the crumb of comfort with which the *Mercury* thought to keep soul and body together whilst groaning under the abandonment of its cherished policy by the Convention. It regarded the Ordinance as "a great step towards making the action of the State, free, speedy and effectual;" and although doubting whether prudence had not been *slightly* at fault "in thus leaving the action of the Legislature so absolutely unrestricted in the exercise of so momentous a power as that of seceding from the Union," it rested "on the conviction that so grave a responsibility would never be abused!"

We would feel badly off, indeed, if we had this "conviction" only to rest upon for the prudent exercise of so "momentous a power;" for we have lived to learn that legislators are but men, liable to be captivated with political sophistries, and to lose sight of the public good in their wild ambition for the success of party schemes. We prefer, therefore, to question the *fact* that such a power is directly or indirectly conferred upon the Legislature.

Our attention has been called to this subject, by reading the Letter of E. Belinger, Jr. of Barnwell, a member of the Convention and of the Committee of 21—a copy of which he has politely forwarded to us. Mr. B. is among the ablest lawyers in our State, and at the same time a Secessionist of the strictest sect.

The following extract embodies his opinion on the question stated:

"It is (with deference) a mistake to suppose that under this Ordinance the Legislature have the power of seceding. Such power is not granted either directly or indirectly. Cotemporaneous history and cotemporaneous exposition prove, beyond doubt and beyond contradiction, that such power was never intended to be granted; but, on the contrary, expressly refused even in a modified form. For the Legislature to claim that power, under such an Ordinance, so passed, would be to attempt to set up what *our friends, the lawyers*, call a "snap judgment," both against the people and the Convention itself.

"It has been suggested, as a general rule, that the mere fact of incorporating a right or power into an Ordinance, or the Constitution, *ex vi termini*, gives to the Legislature entire control, unless otherwise provided. There is something in this; but I think that much depends on the subject matter, and that the control would pass to the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary, or all of them, or *neither of them*, reference being had to their respective powers.—All and each would be bound to sustain it. In the present instance, the right or power Ordained does not show the mark of "Legislative," "Executive," or "Judicial," but is one of the incidents of sovereignty. It does not lose caste by being united to the Constitution or an Ordinance; and though condescending to accept legislative assistance, it is as far beyond legislative control as sovereignty itself, which the Convention could surrender to none but the people themselves. If this be the only exception, (which I do not admit,) let it be the more tenaciously upheld, or the rule itself will perish.

"But I go further. If the Convention had directly, and in express terms, granted this power, (even as modified by a vote of two-thirds,) the grant would have been void. For—

"The Convention was called for the special purpose of considering Federal aggressions, not for the purpose of delegating the power of secession. It could neither alter, nor deputise the Legislature to alter, the State Constitution, and without such alteration, the Legislature, not being clothed with the omnipotence of the British Parliament, could not exercise the power of secession, which does not come within the purview of "Legislative authority." Nay, the Legislature could not even absolve the people or themselves from so much of the Constitutional oath as relates to the Constitution of the United States."

The National Democratic Convention.

This important political assemblage was to be convened at Baltimore, on yesterday, the 1st instant, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Although no efforts have been made to procure the representation of this State in that Convention, it is nevertheless true, that its action is looked to with much anxiety and interest by our people. The prospects of Gen. Cass for the nomination have been considered the most flattering; but the determined opposition manifested towards him by a large number of the Southern delegates, together with the repudiation of his claims by many influential Southern papers, renders it not at all improbable that he may be set aside for some more available man.

The following speculations on the subject, we take from the Washington correspondence of the *Southern Standard*, under date of 25th ult:

"Although we are here upon the scene of action, it is impossible to predict with any confidence who will get the nomination, if indeed, any one should secure that honor. The prominent candidates are Buchanan, Cass and Douglas.—Cass will get the largest vote on the first ballot, but the two-thirds rule will defeat his nomination, as he will develope his entire strength at the commencement. Buchanan will carry into the Convention a majority of the South, but his nomination can hardly be hoped for. He has some antecedents that will weigh like mill-stones around the neck of his party, and in all probability secure the election of General Scott, who will be the Whig nominee. The hostility of the Cass and Buchanan interests to Douglas, who is the junior of both these old foggies at least twenty-five years, will very likely defeat him.—My speculation then is, that neither Cass, Buchanan, or Douglas, will be the nominee, without some strange coalition takes place, which cannot now be anticipated. The *reserve* corps of aspirants all have their strikers industriously engaged in proving their popularity and availability.

"I will conclude in the order which I conceive their chances to stand.—Dickinson, Marcy, Lane, Pierce, Buchanan, Hunter and Johnston. It would be too tedious to give you the details of the combinations [illegible] become prominent. After Cass breaks down, his friends will go to Dickinson, and when old "Buck" surrenders, his friends will go to Marcy. The party will be making the selection; choose a man who can probably carry two of the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio."

Communicated.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Beaver-Dam Division, held May 15th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of his providence to take from among us our beloved friend and brother, William Heath, the first Worthy Patriarch of our Division and the devoted friend to the order of the Sons of Temperance, who from the great benevolence of his heart, and unbounded goodness of his nature had endeared himself to the members of his Division, and, to the community in which he lived.—His memory is cherished in our hearts, and although we feel his loss to be irreparable, yet from our knowledge of the man we may bow in humble submission to the high behests of Heaven, from an assurance that "our loss is his eternal gain."

Resolved, That in the death of Wm. Heath, Beaver-dam Division has sustained an irreparable loss—the order of the Sons of Temperance a fast friend. The M. E. church, a devoted member, and the community in which he lived an ornament, and an example worthy of imitation; nearly the whole of his useful life has been spent in one continued effort to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, and in the promotion of the glory of God.

Resolved, That in testimony of our great regard for the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; also clothe our Division Room in mourning for the remainder of the present quarter, and dedicate a page of the Record Book to his memory, on which shall be inscribed his name, his age, the time of his initiation, and the day of his death.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of our deceased brother, our deep-felt sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in the *Temperance Advocate* and *Palmetto Standard*.

W. J. McMEEKIN, R. S.

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the *New Hope Total Abstinence Society* will be held at the church on Saturday the 3d July next. An address may be expected, and the public are invited to attend.

The following gentlemen were at the last meeting elected officers of the Society, to wit: John Atkinson, *President*; Edward Waters, 1st. *V. President*, James R. Grant, 2nd *V. President*; James A. Downing, *Secretary*.

General Assembly.—The Baltimore Sun, speaking of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, sometimes called Old School, now in session in this city, says that at its meeting at St. Louis, this time last year, it reported 23 synods, 134 presbyteries, 2027 ministers, 2675 churches, and 210,308 communicants, scattered over about 27 States of the Union. It is strictly a *representative* body, and a correspondent of the Sun, in quoting from the late statement in that journal in regard to the New School body, which was copied by us in Monday's Courier, thus enlarges upon and applies it to the Old School Assembly:

"That which gives peculiar interest to the meeting of this body, in a *national* point of view, is the fact that they are the *largest* ecclesiastical body in the United States that has ever fairly and fully settled, killed, and buried the vexed question of slavery, without a division; and further, that they hold their annual meeting this year in South Carolina, where it is doubted if any other body, ecclesiastical or otherwise, composed as this is of representatives from all parts of the Union, would risk such a meeting. I might add, further, that this body has met as often, latterly, in slave as in free States; that the church it represents has always been the fast friend of the Union, as the founders of that church were of the liberties we all now enjoy."—*Courier*.

Great Telegraphic Invention.—Prof. J. M. Sanders, of Cincinnati, writes to the editor of the Evansville Journal, that David Baldwin, of New York, who is at present in that city, has quite perfected a telegraph which he says will revolutionize the system entirely. By it, news can be transmitted on one wire, opposite ways at the same time, and as rapid as a person can talk.—*Scientific American*.

The Japan Expedition—Insufficiency of Our Force.—We have learned from practical and reliable sources—through the medium of some of the officers of the Dutch frigate, Prince of Orange, now lying off Castle Garden, that we shall have a tough job in getting the Japanese to consent to a commercial intercourse with us; and so far from obtaining a peaceable negotiation and treaty, the Emperor of Japan is making preparations to give us a warm greeting.—that he has a nation of well equipped soldiers ready to pounce down upon us. They agree in thinking that our force is utterly inadequate to the task of making an entry into the city of Jeddo, and doubt the sufficiency of the quantity of metal for pounding down any of their batteries, which are all of the strongest construction; and that if the Japanese have no war marine, they are otherwise well provided. The nation is warlike and united, and the country altogether difficult of access.

We are, ourselves, inclined to concur in these views, from all we have read and heard; and therefore we advise Commodore Perry to look out sharp ahead, for if he fail, he can never show his face in this country again, or, indeed, in any other, for the eyes of all the world are upon him.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The Crops in Anderson District.—The Anderson Southern Rights Advocate says that there will be an immensely large crop of corn raised in that District if there be good seasons, and that, independent of them, the supply will be larger than usual, the farmers having carried into practice, this year, the lesson so often sounded in their ears—"plant more corn and less cotton." Wheat, however, in some parts of the District, has been affected by the fly, yet an abundant harvest is anticipated.

The Crystal Palace at New-York.—The stock for the erection of this building, $300,000, it is said, has been all subscribed for, and the palace will be opened in May, 1853.

Case of Abduction and Attempted Assassination in Baltimore.

The following particulars of a painful occurrence in Baltimore, are furnished by the papers of that city:

About 18 months since, a young man of our city, named Joseph P. Creamer, well known about town, became acquainted with the beautiful and talented daughter of Mr. George League, a gentleman long known and highly respected in our community, as a commission broker. Miss Rosalba League the lady to whom reference is made, was, at that time attached to the choir of one of our churches, in the vicinity of Bath [illegible] and [illegible] of persons wended their way thither every Sunday to listen to her singing, which all who heard it, pronounced almost unequalled for melody and compass. Creamer, as we stated, became acquainted with her, and paid to her the marked attention usual from a man toward the lady whom he intends to make his wife. The young lady, herself, loved him dearly—not wisely, but too well—and the consequence was, that after he had been visiting her some eight or ten months, her friends noticed a change in her, and anxious maternal inquiries elicited the fact that she was about to become a mother, without having undergone the ceremony that would make her a wife.

Of course the discovery caused the liveliest emotion in the family, the members of which had always hitherto maintained an unsullied reputation. The father of Miss League at once waited upon the seducer of his daughter, and demanded of him the only reparation in his power to his child—to marry her. This he refused to do, alleging that he was a minor, and therefore incompetent to marry without his father's consent at the same time, referring him to his father as the most suitable person to be consulted in the premises. Of course this was merely prevarication, and an attempt to escape from doing justice to his victim. A short time after this, the father of the young lady induced Creamer to go to the house to see Rosalba, she being desirous of having an interview with him. When he had arrived at the house, a preacher was in waiting, the license prepared, and every thing in readiness to celebrate the marriage ceremony, which the friends and relations of the lady's family had determined should take place at that time, even if threats and force had to be resorted to.

The question was then put to Creamer, by the father, "will you marry my daughter?" to which he again evaded a direct answer by a reference to his father. Mr. League now became very much excited and enraged, and pointing a pistol at the trembling form of his enemy, threatened to shoot him if he did not [illegible] his daughter, but Creamer steadily refused, and finally was suffered to depart on a promise that he would do justice to the lady at some future time. Previously to visiting the house until after the child was born professing a determination to marry her as soon as he became twenty-one years of age. While this promise was hanging over him, however, he was paying his addresses to another lady, the daughter of a highly respected citizen of Baltimore, still however, regularly visiting Miss League and making no avowal of his determination to break his engagement with her.

On last Saturday week he eloped with the young lady mentioned—Miss Clara—they having married here on Saturday morning, and started on for Philadelphia in the afternoon train. They did not get off however, without considerable difficulty, the family of Miss League having by some means become apprised of what was going on, although not to its full extent—they only supposing that he was going off to be married, not knowing that he was actually married at the time. Mrs. League and other members of her family were at the door, and attempted to get to the bride, but by some means they were put upon the wrong scent, and the bridal party succeeded in getting off without the two ladies meeting. Creamer and bride [illegible] Philadelphia, spent a week, and then returned to Baltimore, and took rooms at the Fountain Hotel, where they have resided up to the present time. In the letter of the accused to the seducer's wife, knowing that reparation to his daughter by marriage was now out of the question, determined to personally wreak his vengeance upon the destroyer of his family's peace and good name, by shooting him; and accordingly he has been on the alert for him ever since his return.

Yesterday morning, about half past seven o'clock, he stationed himself at the Mechanic's Bank corner, opposite Barnum's Hotel, armed with a double barrelled gun, to await for his intended victim. A few minutes after, Creamer came along down Fayette street, and passed him. When he had got about 10 yards off, the avenger raised his gun, and taking deliberate aim, fired. The barrel was loaded with buck-shot, one of which passed through Creamer's apparel, and after inflicting a flesh wound on the lower part of the breast-bone glanced along the margin of the ribs, and passed out without inflicting any further injury. The second shot struck a revolver which Creamer had in a side pocket, shivering it to pieces, and then, strange to say, fell and was found in his vest pocket. Immediately after the discharge, the trigger of the second barrel was cocked, and the gun levelled, but Creamer at the moment threw himself behind some ladies who were passing at the time, and thus gave time to some citizens to interfere and wrest the gun out of the hands of his assailant.

Creamer immediately proceeded to a public house in Gay street, and the services of Dr. J. A. Read were called in, who dressed the wound, which is not dangerous, and he was then taken home in a hack. The above we believe to be a fair and impartial statement of an affair which has caused a great deal of excitement throughout the city.—*Phil. Ledger*.

Cannibals.—Lamb writes to his friend Manning, to dissuade him from going to China, and endeavors to instill the fear of cannibals into his mind: "Some say the Tartars are cannibals, and then conceive a fellow *eating* my friend, and adding the *cool malignity* of mustard and vinegar." This reminds one of the advice Sydney Smith is said to have given to the Bishop of New Zealand, previous to his departure, recommending him to have regard to the minor as well as the more grave duties of his station—to be given to hospitality—and, in order to meet the tastes of his native guests, never to be without a smoked little boy in the bacon rack, and a cold clergyman on the sideboard.—"And as for myself, my lord," he concluded, "all I can say is, that when your new parishioners do eat you, I hope you will disagree with them."

The Cincinnati Gazette says that ex-Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, has delivered himself up to the proper authorities for an examination into the circumstances resulting in the death of Capt. Duncan, his brother-in-law. Capt. Duncan is said to have admitted frequently that he slapped Mr. Hannegan in the face previously to being stabbed. He died forgiving him, without a murmur of complaint, only regretting, as he said, that he had not died in Mexico. Previous to his death, Captain Duncan made over his property to Mrs. Hannegan and her sister.

Dr. King at Athens.—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce that Dr. King's fifteen days of imprisonment having been completed, that gentleman is now living unmolested with his family at Athens. The Greek Government seems to have no intention of enforcing that part of the sentence inflicting banishment from Greece.

Emery in Arkansas.—A mountain of Emery, or corundum, is reported to have been discovered in the southern part of Arkansas, near a mountain of iron. It is represented as being equal if not superior to the Russian material. In the Arkansas emery, as in that of Russia, rubies are found.—*Scientific American*.

Lapis Lazuli.—A paragraph published in our paper a few days since, stating that the above named mineral was found in Arkansas, and that it "value was in former times that of gold," has occasioned some inquiry to know what it is. We publish the following from the American Encyclopedia:

"*Lapis Lazuli*.—This superb mineral, which has been regularly crystallized only in a few instances, occurs massive, of a rich azure-blue color, fracture uneven, scratches glass, opaque, easily broken, specific gravity, 2.85. In a strong heat, it intumesces and melts into a yellowish-black mass. It consists of 34 silex, 33 alumine, 3 sulphur, and 22 soda. The finest specimens are brought from China, Persia, and Great Bucharia. It is much esteemed for ornamental purposes, especially for inlayed work. The most splendid exhibition of this rare substance is made in the celebrated marble palace built by Catherine, at St. Petersburg, for her favorite Orlow, in which, according to Pallas, doors are entire apartments inlayed with lapis lazuli. The ancients were in the habit of engraving upon it, of whose works several specimens are to be seen in the royal library at Paris. But its chief value consists in its affording the very precious pigment called *ultramarine*."

Louis Napoleon and California.—A very singular statement is made to the New York Herald, by a New Orleans correspondent, who signs himself David Holts, jr. It is to the effect that he has learned by passengers direct from California, that certain movements are being secretly made by Louis Napoleon, for the seizure of that land of gold. This statement is based upon the alleged fact that the immense number of French citizens, who have been sentenced to exile and imprisonment in Guyenne, Guadaloupe and other South American possessions, have not really been sent there, but have been landed at different points in the Gulf, and on the Pacific coast, and furnished with money and other means to reach Sonora, where officers have been placed to receive them. Quite a large number of these persons, it is said, have been seen at this rendezvous, and some of them have let out the object of their collection there, to be to take possession of the Ophir of the West. The large number of French emigrants who have been sent by the French government to California, it is hinted also, are to take part in this movement; and the late letter of Louis Napoleon to the President of Mexico is believed to have a connection with the same object.

The whole statement strikes us as a hoax, but we chronicle it as one of the *on dits* of the day.

Alum Springs.—Mr. T. Stringfellow, writing to the editor of the Religious Herald, lauds the medical virtues of an Alum Spring belonging to Judge Field, and situated on the Western slope of the Piedmont, about ten miles from the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs. Its principal constituents are alum, iron and iodine, and it is said to be an invaluable remedy for chronic diseases, and general debility, especially as affecting the female system. Mr. S. says:

"It issues from a solid but porous rock basin, on the Eastern slope of a slightly elevated mountain. The rim of this basin is depressed on the lower side, as it is to facilitate the escape of the water, which issues freely in wet weather. The surface of the basin equals (perhaps) one-third of an acre; and is located in the midst of an open field, that has been cultivated for more than a century. Here this immense treasure lay, undiscovered, until a negro boy, some two years since, made the discovery.

Common water, in which pieces of the medicated rock have been steeped, has been used with success, in the cure of chronic diseases; and there is enough of this medicated rock, I suppose, to supply the wants of the world."

Rights of Married Women in Indiana.—We learn from a statement in the Louisville Democrat that among the reforms in law proposed by the Commissioners of Indiana, is a bill regulating the law of descents, changing materially the rights of married women. The Democrat says:

"They are placed under the proposed law on the basis of the civil law, entitled to the *community*, or the partnership interest in the property of the husband, instead of the dower, or life estate. They hold the fee in one-third of the realty on the decease of the husband, instead of the tenancy, as formerly. The husband is restricted from alienation by will or deed without the consent of the wife of her interest provided for her by the law. The stern doctrines of the fathers of the common law have had their day; and chivalry, which made pets, as also a puppet, of a woman, has yielded to the belief that women are neither angels nor devoid of common sense. Chivalry, or broad sense better; the last is decidedly preferable."

Letter from Gen. Scott.—The editor of the Georgetown, (Ky.) Herald has seen a recent letter from Gen Scott, in which he says:

"I have no public opinions to conceal.—I have but one set of opinions on these subjects, for the people of the North, South, East or West; and *these opinions* I am prepared to submit to *general consideration*, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself, either by the action of a State or a National Convention. If the Whig National Convention call for my views on the leading questions of the day, they will *promptly and most explicitly be given, in writing*."

The Paducah Democrat thus details a few incidents in the life of a fast man of the present day and generation. Dr. Haynie, the notorious swindler and bigamist, ran off from New Orleans on the 19th of February last, arrived at Cincinnati on the 10th of March, married Mrs. Howe on the 18th, left her on the 19th, and after visiting St. Louis, Nashville, and other places, arrived at Paducah on the 3d of April, courted and engaged himself on the 4th and 5th, was married on the 11th, left here on the 14th, was arrested at Clarksville on the 15th, brought back on the 16th, was put on his trial on the 27th, found guilty on the 28th, sentenced on the 1st of May, started to the Penitentiary on the 2nd, reached there on the fourth, and was put to spinning hemp on the 5th. Thus in 25 days he married two wives, travelled some 1,590 miles, told 4,000 lies, and in 20 days more was arrested, tried, convicted, and lodged in the State prison.

A Prophecy Worth Hearing.—We find the following prophetic language in an exchange paper: "The day will come when a man will as readily think of walking without feet or working without hands, as success without advertising. Such is the inevitable course of things; and in a few years not one, from the greatest wholesaler of the greatest city, to the smallest retailer of the smallest town affording a newspaper, will fail to see it. And success is for those who seize the golden ball of opportunity, who take the tide of fortune at its flood, who seize them by the forelock, start now, and win the goal when their dilatory neighbors are beginning to talk about beginning."

Extraordinary Longevity and Fecundity.—A Canada paper records the death of Mr. Charles Boucher, of Berthier, at the advanced age of 106. He was married to three wives by whom he had 60 children! He leaves to deplore his loss 43 children, 66 grand-children, 14 great grand-children.

The Southern Era notices the marriage of Mr. John H. Strange to Miss Elizabeth A. Strange, all of Albemarle county, Va. An exchange thinks that this is very strange, but says no doubt the next event, of course, will be a *little stranger*!

'Zackly So.

The man that now-a-days will write
And not pre-pay his letter,
Is worse than he that will not fight
For what don't know any better,—
And if you take a fine tooth comb,
And rake down "all creation,"
You could not find a meaner man
In this here mighty nation.

A jester in the court Francis I, complained that a great lord threatened to murder him if he did not cease joking about him. "If he does so," said the king, "I will hang him in five minutes after." "I wish your majesty would hang him five minutes before," replied the jester.

Cure for Sore Eyes.—A friend informs us that common Maple bark, boiled to strong decoction, and applied frequently, will effectually cure the most aggravated cases of sore eyes. It is equally good for man and beast.—*St. Rights Republican*.

A Connecticut editor, in dunning his subscribers, says he has *responsibilities* thrown upon him which he is obliged to *meet*.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., at the residence of Dr. T. W. Moore, by the Rev. Wm. Banks, Mr. Thomas J. Jamison, to Miss Fannie J. Bigelow, of New York.

DIED

At Limestone Springs, on Thursday the 20th May, of a lingering disease under which he had been some time laboring, CLOUGH S. SIMS, Esq. in the 55th year of his age.

[*A typographical error having occurred in the following obituary notice last week, we publish it again corrected.* Ed. Pal. Standard.]

Died, at the residence of his grandmother, near Beckhamville, in this District, on Saturday, 15th May, Wm. G. Anderson, in the 22nd year of his age.

The Cotton Markets.

Chester, June 1.

During the past week the better classes of cotton have sold at from 9 to 9.78. The sales to-day were not so high, the extreme being 9.68. Choice lots would yet command 9.75.

Columbia, May 31.

Cotton.—We have no new feature to notice in the cotton market to-day. The supply on sale continued light without the least change either in the demand or the prices. 50 bales were sold to-day at 7 to 9¼ cents.

Receipts.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt, since the 12th May ult., of payments from the following subscribers to the "Palmetto Standard," for which credits are entered in full to the times stated:

Valentine Atkinson,	Chester,	to Jan'y '53
Adam T. Welker,	do.	to Jan'y '53
Simon C. Robinson,	do.	to May '52
Sam'l Steadman,	Lewisville,	to Feby '52
Jamison Cherry,	do.	to April '53
John Collins,	do.	to Feb. '53
Jno. A. G. Walker,	Cedar Shoals,	to Oct, '52
Jno. Simpson,	Halesville,	to May '52
J. D. Coleman,	Blackstocks,	to Jan. '53
W. T. Sealy,	Baton Rouge,	to Jan. '52
David M. Peden,	Pedenville,	to Aug. '52
T. H. Love,	Fontaville,	to July '52
Hugh Drennan,	Legal Law,	to May '53
H. A. Smith,	Sandersville,	to Oct, '52
Jno. Culp, Jr.	Coate's Tavern,	to May '53
James Foreman,	Ala.	to May '53
Silas Gladden, Geo.,	A. W. S.	to Feb. '52
Benj. Mayfield, Geo.	A. M.	to Nov. '52
James Johnsey,	do. E. G.	to May '53
J. Y. Wylie,	Fla., T. S.	to Oct. '52
Robt. McCreight,	Esq., New Orleans,	to Jan. '53
Wm. Terry,	Geo.,	to Mar. '52

May 31. C. D. MELTON, Proprietor.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

CHESTER DEPOT.

May 26.—J B Ross, D Crosby, T Davis, J & R A Black, Adams O McCorkle, J T Henley, S E Bratton, J Lowry, B P Boyd, J & C J Combs J F Phifer, Ransom & Jenkins, C M Hunte, S. A Smith.

May 27.—J T Henley, Hamilton & Deck, Ransom & J, F H Greenlee, W P McIntosh, Adams & McC, Lindsay & G, J Ruddy & Co, J M Gill, D W Branch, T Davis, B Jetton & Co, W Wylie, M Higgins, J W McElroy, M Penland.

May 29.—J T Henley, Hamilton & D, B Jetton & Co, J Lowry, J W McElroy, M P & R N Penland, M P Pinland, J McGill, C Kaiser, E J R Curtis, C C Jones & Co, W H Edwards, R Champion, Miss Hale, L A Beckham, W F McKesson.

May 31.—M P Penland, J W McElroy, J T Henley, B R Chambers, J M Heppolds, L P Sadler & Co, Hamilton & D, S F Patterson, Bratton & Gordon, H Evans, B Washburn, E Dawkins, T. J. Elford.

CABINET BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chester District, that he has erected a Shop near Rich Hill, where he is prepared to carry on the

CABINET BUSINESS

in its various branches. He would respectfully invite persons wishing to purchase Furniture to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. As his work heretofore has given satisfaction, he will endeavor for the future to suit the taste of those who may favor him with a call.

HUGH SIMPSON, Sen'r.

Feb. 11 1mo.

CASTOR OIL.

FRESH and good, for sale by the gallon or bottle, cheap.

J. A. REED.

Hay, Hay.

A LOT of the East River Hay, for sale by JAMES PAGAN & CO.

LIME

FOR sale, low for cash.

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Fine Baltimore Flour

AT reduced price, by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

CHESTER DISTRICT BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Intendant, DAVID PINCKBACK.
Wardens.

W. T. Robison, Jno. McKee, Jr., T. J. Dunovant, A. H. Davega.

E. Elliott, *Clerk*. W. Mackey, *Marshal*.

Meetings.—First Saturday in every month, at candle light.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Sheriff.—John Dunovant, Jr.
Clerk of Court.—John Rosborough.
Ordinary.—F. — Wylie.
Tax Collector.—Jas. A. Thomas.
Commissioner in Equity.—James Hemphill.
Coroner.—John Charles.
Escheator.—James Graham.

MAGISTRATES.

J. A. Williamson, Moses McKeown, John G. B. Gill, Richard H. Fudge, John Davis, John Ferguson, James B. Magill, David Jamieson, James A. Lewis, J. C. Kirkpatrick, Abraham Green, James S. Turnes.

COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS.

EASTERN BOARD.

DANIEL G. STINSON, *Chairman*.

Wm. L. Kelsey, Cornelius Caldwell, Solomon Moore, Ezekiel Sander, D. R. Stephenson, Robert Douglas, Caldwell Harrison, J. G. Backstrom, Ralph M'Fadden

Secretary, C. Caldwell. *Treasurer*, W. E. Kelsey.

Meetings.—Second Monday in March and June, and last Monday in October, at Rich Hill. Joint meetings with Western Board, first Monday in January, at Chester, C. H.

WESTERN BOARD.

DR. ELI CORNWELL, *Chairman*.

Coleman Crosby, Richard Woods, John Chandler, Solomon Moore, Ezekiel Sander, John A. Walker, Robert S. Hope, Moses S. Hardin.

Secretary and Treasurer, Coleman Crosby.

Meetings.—Second Monday in March, June, and November, at Chester C. H. Joint meeting with Eastern Board, first Monday in January, at Chester C. H.

COMMISSIONERS OF POOR.

ISAAC M'FADDEN, *Chairman*.

David N. Hardin, W. T. Gilmore, Wm. Caldwell, Jr., Alex. W. Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer, D. N. Hardin.

Superintendent of Poor, F. A. Hardin.

Meetings.—Last Saturday in every month, at the Poor House.

COMMISSIONERS OF FREE SCHOOLS.

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, *Chairman*.

Wm. D. Henry, H. C. Bradley, Richard M. Padgett, Charles T. Scaife, Nicholas Love, Rev. W. Hemphill.

Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. D. Henry.

Meetings.—Fourth Monday in March, April, July and October.

REGULATIONS.

Each Teacher is required to keep a book, and enter correctly therein the number of the scholars attending his school. The schools are to be taught five days.

The Chairman and Secretary have power to issue drafts on the Treasurer, and the Teachers are to present their claims in due form, when the school has been reported and located by the Board.

A Teacher, on presenting his claim to the Board, shall produce a certificate, signed by at least two respectable citizens, residing in the vicinity of the School, that he has faithfully discharged his duty as a Teacher, or, that the scholars of further has neglected the proper regulations of the Free Schools for a [illegible]

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

John Rosborough, *Chairman*.

Samuel McAliley, Jordan Bennett, Matthew Williams, John McKee, Jr., Wm. D. Henry, W. M. McDonald.

Secretary, S. McAliley. *Treasurer*, J. Rosborough.

COMMISSIONERS TO APPROVE PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Thomas McLure, Wm. D. Henry, N. R. Eaves, D. E. Blakely, James Hemphill.

NOTARYS PUBLIC.

James Hemphill, C. D. Melton, Jno. M. Mobley, Wm. Hills, Robert B. Caldwell, C. B. Montgomery, Jr. James McDaniel, Daniel G. Stinson.

BANK AGENCIES AT CHESTER C. H.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, H. C. Bradley, Agent.

Planter's & Mechanic's Bank of South Carolina, W. D. Henry, Agent.

Bank of South Carolina, John A. Inglis, Agent.

Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C. McLure & Harris, Agents.

POST OFFICES.

Chester C. H.	Wm. Walker, P. M.	
Blackstock's,	Elijah Cornwell, P. M.	
Spring Well,	Thomas Cornwell, P. M.	
Chester Depot,	J. C. Lewis, P. M.	
Landsford,	J. B. Magill, P. M.	
Cedar Shoals,	Robert Cherry, P. M.	
Buckhaunville,	Wm. Anderson, P. M.	
Bonneville,	D. P. Stinson, P. M.	
Fedenville,	J. A. Reed, P. M.	
Tuble's Store,	Samuel McCoy, P. M.	
Halesville,	Charles Parrot, P. M.	
Crosbyville,	Coleman Crosby, P. M.	
Canal Mill,	J. W. Wilson, P. M.	
Baton Rouge,	J. S. Bates, P. M.	
Chalkville,	Col. H. Chalk, P. M.	
Fontaville,	Wm. McCreight, P. M.	
Wallace,		

These marked (*) are supplied with a daily mail, being on the line of the Rail Road. Those marked (†) are supplied tri-weekly by stage. The others have only a weekly mail.

THIS PAGE CONTAINS FLAWS AND OTHER DEFECTS WHICH MAY APPEAR ON THE FILM

[illegible]

Dried ..... 11 @ 13
BAGGING ..... 12½ @ 14½
RALE ..... 14 @ 16
BACON, ... 12½ @ 13½
[illegible] ..... 12½ @ 13½
[illegible] ..... 19 @ 20
[illegible] ..... 24 @ 25
CHEESE ..... 12½ @ 12½
[illegible] ..... 12 @ 13
[illegible] ..... 15 @ 16
FLOUR ..... 6.00 @ 6.50
GRAIN, ... 6.75
[illegible] 80
[illegible] 1.00
LARD ..... 14 @ 15
MOLASSES, ... 30 @ 35
PEACHES, ... 1.75 @ 2.00
RICE ..... 5.00 @ 6.00
SUGARS ..... 10 @ 12½

MARY CITIZENS.

WILLIAM A.

[illegible] the

[illegible] Powder.

BEWARE of Counterfeits! The genuine Preston & [illegible] Powder for sale at the Chester Drug Store, and [illegible] to the Grocery Stores.

J. A. REEDY.

Tobacco.

THE best Chewing Tobacco to be had by [illegible] at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Cooking Soda.

A Superior article at 10 cents, cash.

Saleratus.

J. A. REEDY.

Toilet and Fancy Soaps

Of every description, always at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

NEW HOUSE.

THE Yorkville and Rocktown Stalls will hereafter be under the charge of the subscriber at Chester C. H.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Yorkville, Chester C. H., Jan. 21.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mails at Chester ..... Chester, C. H.

SOUTHERN MAIL—C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

Arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at ..... 11 15 A. M.
Departs daily " " " at ..... 12 30 P. M.

The Southern Mail will be closed at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CHARLOTTE MAIL—Rock.

Arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at ..... 10-5 A. M.
Departs daily " " " at ..... 11 30 A. M.

UNION MAIL—Coach.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at ..... 9 A. M.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ..... 12 M.

LANCASTER MAIL—Horse.

Arrives every Saturday, at ..... 9 P. M.
Departs every Monday, at ..... 8 A. M.

PINCKNEYVILLE MAIL—Horse.

Arrives every Friday, at ..... 5 P. M.
Departs every Saturday, at ..... 8 A. M.

YORKVILLE MAIL—Horse.

Arrives every Friday, at ..... 5 P. M.
Departs every Saturday, at ..... 8 A. M.

The Yorkville, Charlotte and Union mails, will be closed at 10 A. M.

Chesterville, Mount Gilead, Pinckneyville and Hazlewood mails, are closed at 9 p. m. on the night previous to their departure.

All registered letters must be required to be prepaid.

All persons depositing letters in the other periodicals, will observe that the law requires the postage to be paid on delivery of same.

WILLIAM WALKER, P. M.

Post Master.

Feb. 1852.

Chester Oil.

FOR sale by the gallon or bottle; quart bottles at 40 cents, warranted of best quality.

J. A. REEDY.

[illegible] Fine Fresh Paint.

Cheap and durable article.

J. A. REEDY.

J. T. M. Graham

WOULD return their thanks to their customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage heretofore, and would inform them that they are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,

Liquors and Tobacco, which they will sell low for cash, or to approved customers on time.

A general assortment of

Groceries,

Cheap, for Cash!

Chesterville, May 19 tf

N. O. Sugar and Molasses.

10 HHDS N. O. Sugar, from 7 to 10c.
50 bbls. " Molasses, 40 to 50c.
[illegible] Whiskey, at 22½ by the barrel.

Just received at

PINCKBACK'S

Grocery Store.

West India Sugar and Molasses.

[illegible] Hhds. W. I. Molasses, 30 to 36c.
[illegible] " " Sugar, 6 to 8c.

Just received at

PINCKBACK'S

Grocery Store.

Bacon and Lard.

10,000 LBS. Western Dozen Sides.
[illegible] Pure Leaf Lard.

Bacon Round.

50 Kegs and Barrels Lard.

For sale, low, at

PINCKBACK'S

Grocery Store.

New Goods!

I AM now receiving a large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which I am determined to sell much lower than the same kinds have ever been sold for cash. Persons buying will do well to call and see for themselves. Thanks for [illegible].

D. PINCHBACK.

May 5

10,000 YARDS Brown Shirting, at 5 to 8 cts. per yard.

10 Bales Checks, at 8 to 10 cts. per yd.
Bleached Homespun, at 8 to 10 cents.
5,000 yds. Prints, very pretty, at 4½ to 6 cents.
500 yds. Fancy Alpaccas, De Laines and Muslins, at cost.

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

100 PIECES Fancy Dress Goods; Silks, Tissues, Barages, Grenadines, Embroidered Swiss and Organdi Muslins, from 20 cts. to $1 00 per yard. Just received

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

50 PIECES Printed Calicoes, at 6½ cts. 50 [illegible] Just Arrived, from 8 to 10c.

AT PINCHBACK'S.

BOOTS & SHOES of every quality and style. Gaiters and Shoes, of every style and quality.

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

CAMPAIGN HATS.

3 DOZEN of those everlasting Summer Hats. Just received

AT PINCHBACK'S.

REASONABLE Reliable Hats; Fur Hats of every shape; Straw and Palmetto Hats of every kind.

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

A LARGE LOT OF Chairs, Mackerel, and Shoepegs. Flour, for sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

House to Rent.

THE undersigned offers for rent his Store Room situated near the Depot in this Place. The building is 40 feet long by 20, and is well fitted for business. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately.

SAM'L. McNINCH.

May 5 tf

Dr. WM. R. BABCOCK

OFFERS his Professional services to the public. His Office may be found at the plantation of Wm. D. Chisholm, six miles east of Chester Court House, on the Lancaster Road.

April 14 15-tf

Thorp's Celebrated Water Wheel,

IS applicable to Saw Mills, Grist Mills, and all other machinery requiring water power, and to all heads of water over five feet. For power, simplicity, durability and economy of water, it cannot be surpassed, and is warranted to be what it is recommended.

The undersigned has purchased the right for the manufacture and sale of these Wheels in the Districts of Chester and Fairfield.

He will deliver them at Chester C. H., at Winnsboro', or at Alston Depot, and will attend to putting them in operation if desired.

He may be addressed at Chesterville, P. O., Chester District, S. C.

GEORGE W. D. CHALK.

Nov. 26 tf

H. FABIAN,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Chester and vicinity that he has opened a shop in a room of the building occupied by Maj. Richardson as a outstock, where he is prepared to execute all work in the line of

Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

The following are his scale of prices:

Cleaning Patent Lever $1 50
[illegible] Detached Lever, Lepine ..... 1 to 1 25
[illegible] Gilt Watches, ... 75
do. Clocks, ... 75 to 1 00
Cornelia Fine French glasses, ... 37
do. Common, ... 25

He will undertake to repair any Watch, Clock, Jewelry, or Musical Instruments, no matter how much broken and out of order; and will warrant the work 12 months.

He is thoroughly master of his trade and will execute in the most workmanlike manner everything entrusted to him.

N. B.—*All work done by him is warranted for twelve months.*

A Card.

MESSRS. G. F. KENNEDY, of Chester, and JAMES M. HURST, formerly, one of the proprietors of the Planters' Hotel, Charleston, have leased the AMERICAN HOTEL, King street, and would respectfully solicit from their friends and the traveling public a portion of their patronage. We pledge ourselves that the guests of the Hotel will receive accommodation unsurpassed by any in the City.

KENNEDY & HURST.

May 17 6m

Warranted to Stand the Southern Climate.

$1,000,000 SAVED YEARLY.

Read, Read, Read! Mark this Fact!

Silver's Plastic Mineral Paint!

Will stand any Climate without Cracking or Blistering!

SCEPTICS! read this testimony from the President of the Reading Rail Road Company:

OFFICE OF PHILA. AND READING R. R. Co.,
No 73, S. Front St., Cor. of Willing's Alley.
Phila., May 26, 1852.

J. S. SILVER—Dear Sir: We have used your "*Plastic Paints*" for more than a year, and for painting Bridges, Depots, &c., &c., we have found it equal to any Paint we have used; in fact, we now give it a preference over all others we have tried for such purposes.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN TUCKER, President.

The above is but one of the many certificates we have received from the Gentlemen of our city, who have used Silver's Mineral Paints.

Colors.—We have seven different colors, viz: three browns, two chocolates, black and yellow, and by a combination, make every variety and shade of color.

Iron.—To iron, they furnish a perfect protection against rust, for they contain no metal, which, like white lead, acts destructively on the iron. In fact, this paint makes iron doubly valuable for building purposes.

Brick Work.—They give to house walls a much heavier coating than any other paints, and if coating is required, nothing holds so firmly to bricks as well with it.

Old Roofs.—Give us a roof ever so old and leaky, Silver's Mineral Paints will make it cheaply new, and more enduring than it ever was.

Those using this extraordinary mineral as we prepare it for them, will be proof against the action of hot suns, worms, and salt water.

DIRECTIONS.—Use Linseed Oil, mix as thick as you like, same as other paints.

These paints need but little dryer, and for priming and second coating in all household work, they will be found far cheaper and more durable than lead.

Dealers and Consumers can procure this Paint of

FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Wholesale Agents,
North west cor. Third and Market St.,
Philadelphia.

—ALSO:—

Importers of Plate and Colored Window Glass—Dealers in Drugs, Paints, &c.

May 26 tf

E. J. WEST,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,

IS still engaged in the manufactory of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness,

TRUNKS, &C.,

which he will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of like quality can be had elsewhere. He uses only the best material, and his work being done under his personal supervision, he can safely warrant it to be executed in workmanlike manner. Any order with which his friends may favor him, can be filled on short notice.

REPAIRING

is done with despatch and promptness, and on reasonable terms.

May 26 tf

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

I. B. McCULLY and W. R HEATH having applied for Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM HEATH, dec'd: Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted on the 7th June next, if no well-founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. C. C. D.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the Estate of WILLIAM NEELY, late of Chester District, deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the undersigned without delay, and those indebted to the deceased will make immediate payment, as it is desired to bring the affairs of the Estate to an early settlement.

JAMES F. WHERRY, *Adm.*

May 26 3t

NEW ARRANGEMENT

AT A. G. GOODWIN'S.

THOSE VISITING COLUMBIA FOR THE PURCHASE OF DRY GOODS, WILL FIND AT

GOODWIN'S CHEAP STORE

the largest and most fashionable assortment of GOODS. The undersigned would beg that an examination of his stock be made before purchasing, as under his present arrangement, he warrants his Goods to be as cheap in price as the same goods can be purchased in Charleston or at the North, which gives facilities to the up-country buyers that they never have had before, for obtaining goods at

LOW PRICES.

The new arrangement of the Columbia and Greenville Rail Road, will afford a good opportunity for those residing in the upper country to come to Columbia for their supplies and return the same day, which will save them a great many dollars in the course of the year, provided they buy Goods at prices quoted below, which we are selling at every day:

1 yard wide Homespun, good quality, at 4 cts.
¼ do. do. very heavy, 5 cents.
1 do. heavy and good. 5 cents.
1 do. best in market, 6¼ cents.
Superb and heavy Ticking, 8 cents.
The best Goods made, 10 and 12½ cents.
Blue, Striped, and other Homespuns, 8 and 9c.
Heavy Plaid Osnaburgs, 9 and 10 cents.
5,000 yards the best Calicoes made, 6¼ cents.
A beautiful lot of Muslins, for Ladies' Dresses, warranted fast colors, 6¼ cents.
Very rich designs, 10 and 12½ cents.
Splendid Barrages, 12½, 18, and 25 cents.
Rich Silk Parasols, 75 cents.
Splendid do. " $1
50 dozen good Linen Hdkfs., $1 a dozen or three for 25 cents.

All other Goods in this establishment will be found equally as cheap.

Towels, Napkins, Doilies.
Diapers, &c., very low.
Black Silks, rich lustre, from 62½ to 87½ cents, warranted not to cut or lose its beauty. These Goods, purchased at auction, are a great bargain.

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 yards of the best Table Damask, from 37½ to $1; Snow-Drop and other patterns, warranted all linen. These are the cheapest Goods ever brought to the Southern market, and are recommended to house-keepers as such.

Remember the name and place, No. 1 Granite Range, Columbia, South Carolina.

A. G. GOODWIN.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT THE OLD STAND.

HENRY & HERNDON

ARE receiving, and are prepared to supply their customers and the public, with one of the largest and best selected Stocks to be found in the country.

From their long experience in business, and having many advantages in the purchasing of their stock, they feel satisfied that they can offer as many inducements to purchasers as any other house.

Our Stock is large, and purchasers can select to suit themselves.

Our object ever has been to keep *Good Goods*; and sell at most reasonable prices.

Persons visiting this Town with a view of making purchases are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists in part of

Gentlemens' Coatings, Pantaloons, and Vestings in every variety and quality.
Ladies' fancy, plain and mourning Dress Goods, latest style and every quality.
Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Edgings, Shawls, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Dress Trimmings, new and fashionable.
Linen and cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Diapers, Towellings, Napkins, &c.
Ladies' Misses and Childrens Hats and Bonnets, new style.
Gentlemens' Hats of every variety.
Gentlemens' Boots and Monroes.
Ladies' Gaiters, Slippers, &c.
School Books, Historys, Bibles, and Psalm Books.
Paper, Ink, Drawing paper, &c.
Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware.
Putnts, Glass, Putty, Oils.
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines.
Hardware and Cutlery, a large stock.
Locks, Hinges, &c.
Iron, Nails, Steel.
Shoe-findings, Leather of all sorts.
Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Scythes.
Carriage Trimmings, &c., &c.

☞ *A Good Stock of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Tanners; and a great many other articles that it is not necessary to enumerate, are to be had here.*

May, 1852.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are just in receipt of their SPRING & SUMMER STOCK, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices, viz:

Fancy Colored Silks, at 75 cts. per yard.
Colored Muslins, at 12½ cts. per yard.
Beautiful Silk Tissues and Barages, at 37½ cts.
A handsome assortment Ginghams, from 12½ cents up.
Handsome Calicoes from 6¼ to 12½ cents.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10 cts. up.
Worked Collars, some at 12½ cts.
Silk and Grenadine Mantles.
Canton Crape Shawls and Mantles.
Black and White Grenadine Shawls.
Handsome Silk Parasols, some as low as 75 cts.
Bonnet Ribbons of the latest styles.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Thread Laces and Edgings.
Lace and Muslin Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins.
Bleached Shirtings at 5 cts. a yard.

—ALSO:—

A Complete assortment of Fine Fancy Goods.

BONNETS.—We would invite the attention of the Ladies to our Stock of Bonnets, which will be found to be superior to any in the market.

CLOTHING.—A complete assortment of Ready Made Summer Clothing, which we are selling surprisingly cheap.

ALSO:—A complete assortment of

Hardware, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Boots & Shoes, Hats, &c., &c.

We would state to those in want of Goods that we are determined not to be undersold, not even by those that are selling at cost. Just give us a call and we can convince you of the fact.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

April 28 17

$50 Reward!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th May inst., a dark complexion Negro boy, named ISAAC. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, and has an impediment in his speech. He was raised on the head Waters of Turkey Creek.

The above reward will be paid if he is apprehended and lodged where I can obtain him by the first of June: and $25 if not taken up until after that time.

JOSEPH HARDIN.

Chester, May 1st, 1852. tf

Yorkville Miscellany and Lincoln Republican please copy and send bills to subscriber.

Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm of WILLIAMSON & WILSON, for the purpose of Practising Law in this and surrounding Districts. They promise punctual attention to any business which may be entrusted to them in their line.

OFFICE at Chester Court House.

JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.
JOHN S. WILSON.

March 10 10-3m

Chester Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this institution respectfully inform the public, that they have engaged the services of JOHN M. BEATY, for the ensuing year.

Mr. BEATY is a graduate of the South Carolina College, and from the high testimonials as to his character and scientific attainments, the Trustees flatter themselves that parents and guardians may safely entrust those under their care to him, as one eminently qualified to instruct and to prepare young men to enter the South Carolina College, or any College in the United States.

The prices of Tuition the same as heretofore. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable prices.

S. McALILEY,
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24 52-tf

Corn, Bacon and Lard,

WILL be constantly kept at the very lowest price by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

W. P. Gill, et ux. et al. vs. Griffin Coleman, et ux. et al. } *Bill for Partition*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that Griffin Coleman, and Elizabeth W., his wife, Richard Blackwood, and Sarah D., his wife, Samuel Chesnut and Mary, his wife, William Wylie, and Caroline H., his wife, William Ware, Francis M. Ross, the children of Susannah Jessup, the heirs-at-law of Jane Parkinson, and the heirs-at-law of Samuel Mills Morray, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion of Comp. Sol. ordered that the said defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said bill of complaint, within three months from this date, otherwise judgment pro confesso wil be entered against them.

JAS. HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 24 12-3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

Mary E. Hindman, et al. vs. Jas. B. Ferguson, et al. } *Bill to set aside Deeds*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that William Ferguson, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that the said William Ferguson do appear and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 17 11-3m

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, and is prepared to furnish an article of as good quality as can be had in this market.

He will grind Wheat regularly on every Thursday, and Corn as heretofore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1852. 5-tf

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening at Rock Hill Depot, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, a large and fine selection of Foreign and Domestic Goods, suitable to the Spring Trade.

Gentlemens' and Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety.
Hardware and Cutlery. *Boots and Shoes.*
HATS of every variety—latest styles.
BONNETS of every variety.
SADDLERY and Whips.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Crockery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Guns, Drugs, &c., &c.

All of which we are determined to sell as low as the lowest, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO:—

A large stock of GROCERIES, such as

Sugar and Coffee, Molasses & Cheese, Rice and Candles,

which we will sell as low as the lowest for Cash and Cash only.

W. P. & H. F. BROACH.

March 24 12-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE,

IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO., have, and are continually receiving by every arrival, *Choice Goods*, which they are prepared to sell at a small advance on the sterling cost. A look at their *Dress Goods* will well repay the trouble. Their stock of *Hosiery* is large and complete, and in *Prints* many styles will be found not generally kept in their market.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.

North West Corner King & Market Streets.

Feb. 11 6-tf

Dissolution.

ON Saturday the 20th inst., the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of McDONALD & PINCHBACK, will be dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be closed up by D. Pinchback, on whom all persons indebted to the concern will please call and settle their dues, at as early a date as possible, because we want the business closed up as soon as possible.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.

March 17, 1852.

The subscriber respectfully informs the customers of the old firm and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the business at the old stand, (for the present) where he will be happy to see them, and accommodate them with any goods in the Dry Goods line, extremely low for Cash.

D. PINCHBACK.

March 17 11-tf

FINAL NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the late firm of LITLE & WALKER, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of W. A. WALKER, Esq., where they have been placed for *immediate* collection, without respect to persons.

JOHN W. WALKER.

Dec. 17. 51-tf

Look Out.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or book account for Groceries last year, are hereby informed that I want the money, and I must have it. Persons that I owe want their money, and it is a bad rule that wont work both ways. So call at the Captain's office and settle.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 14 2-tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Blacksmithing, are notified that my books are placed in the hands of J. A. Williamson, Esq., for collection. They will call on him and make payment without delay, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21 3-tf

Tallow!

300 Pounds choice Tallow, just received and for sale by

CRAWFORD, MILLS & CO.

To Mechanics.

SEALED proposals for the building of the New Court House for Chester District, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Buildings for said District, until twelve o'clock, Meridian, of the first Monday in June next; on which day the contract for said building will be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Persons wishing to contract can examine the plans and specifications of said building, at the office of Samuel McAliley, Esq., at Chester Court House, and if requested, will be presented with copies of the specifications.

The building will be of Brick, seventy-five by fifty feet, the first story 12 feet 2 inches, and the second story 19 feet 9 inches in the clear. All proposals must be directed (post paid) to John Rosborough, Chairman, or Saml. McAliley, Secretary of the Board at Chester Court House.

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, Chairman.

SAM'L. McALILEY, Secretary.

April 21 16-7t

☞ The Charleston Courier will insert in the tri-weekly, and the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, will also insert the above until the last Monday in May, and forward their accounts to this office.

Final Notice.

THE Executions, Notes and Accounts, due to the late firm of Robinson, Bradley & Co., have been placed in my hands for *immediate collection*. The circumstances of the concern require that the most prompt measures be taken to close the business, and no other notice need be expected.

JAMES HEMPHILL.

April 21 16-6t

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS, will be received by the Town Council of Chester until the first Saturday in June next, to Curb and put in good repair all side walks in the Town of Chester, that have not been made and Curbed, according to the Ordinance ratified in Council the 6th day of March last, "for the construction of side walks in the Town of Chester."

By order of Council.

E. ELLIOT, *Clerk*,
D. PINCHBACK, *Intendant*

THE LANCASTER LEDGER

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT LANCASTER C. H., at Two Dollars per year. This paper is bound to no party, but advocates all measures which the Editor believes will prove of benefit to the State.

R. S. BAILEY, Editor & Proprietor.

Last Hint.

ALL Notes and accounts which remain in my hands unsettled, belonging to the Estate of William C. McNinch deceased, on the first day of June next, will be put in suit indiscriminately.

JOHN CHARLES, *Administrator.*

April 7. tm.

Business Cards.

DR. STRINGFELLOW

WILL be found hereafter during the day at his office in Major Eaves' new building or at Dr. Reedy's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professionally absent.

Punctual attention will be given to all calls.

Nov. 12 46

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. T. WALKER

WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts, that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

July 16 29-tf

DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.

May 23 25 tf

E. ELLIOTT,

SKY LIGHT

DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes.

ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

April 16 16-tf

JACKSON & MELTON,

(John B. Jackson ..... C. Davis Melton.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of LAW, for the District of YORK.

☞ OFFICE one door North of Goore's Hotel

Yorkville, Nov 23 51-tf

REEDER & DE SAUSSURE,

Factorage & Commission Business

ADGER'S WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

OSWELL REEDER. JOHN B. DE SAUSSURE.

Attend to Selling of Cotton, Rice, and other Country Produce.

Orders filled, and goods selected with care and attention.

Feb. 11 6-2m

F. E. Fraser,

Factor, Commission Merchant

AND FORWARDING AGENT,

Southern Wharf, Charleston, South Carolina.

Nov. 30 1-tf

WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN.

Factor,

No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.,

Is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of

Rice, Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &c

REFERENCES:

Charleston.—Messrs. Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co., H. W. Conner, George A. Hopley, Alonzo J. White, J. R. Bates.

Greenville, S. C.—Tandy Walker, Esq.

Baltimore.—Tiffany, Ward & Co.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chandler, French & Co., Wm. S. Townsend & Co.

Huntsville, Ala.—Cabaniss & Shepherd, J. F. Demoville.

July 16 29-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Richardson and Blanding Streets,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Boatwright & Janney, PROPRIETORS. Wm. D. Harris, ASSISTANT.

O'Hanlon's Omnibus will be in readiness at the Railroad Stations to carry Passengers to this House, (or to any point desired,) where they will find good accommodation and kind attention.

Dec 24

Iron! Iron!!

5000 LBS. SWEDISH IRON, all sorts and sizes, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Lard!

A LOT of LEAF LARD, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

A FINE lot of superior quality, just received and for sale by

CRAWFORD MILLS & Co

Dec. 17

Another Scientific Wonder!

Important to Dyspeptics.

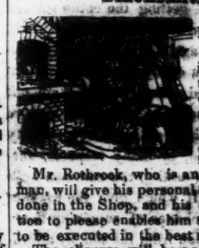
Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

☞ Physicians prescribe Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar in the last stages and most hopeless cases of Consumption, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medical aid in curing that disease. Now this medicine is as valuable in the incipient stages, such as Cough, Colds, &c., &c., when the Lungs are not too far gone before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours time, if the directions are strictly followed. The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which makes so many wonderful cures, can be obtained at

J. A. REEDY'S,
Chester Drug Store.

See advertisement in another column.

Blacksmithing.



THE undersigned having opened a Blacksmith Shop in the Town of Chester, are prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line in the most workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Rothrock, who is an experienced workman, will give his personal attention to all work done in the Shop, and his skill and determination to please enables him to warrant all work to be executed in the best manner.

The charges will be as reasonable as elsewhere.

DAVID B. ROTHROCK,
N. R. EAVES.

April 21 16-tf

THE CAMDEN WEEKLY STANDARD.

Farmer's Department.

Written for the Southern Cultivator.

THE QUESTION OF PLOWING.

Messrs. Editors: At your very polite request, I have undertaken to give a few hints upon Southern Husbandry, and for present illustration have chosen the following topic:

Plowing is, by general and most comprehensive terms, embraces the various methods of ameliorating the soil by means of machinery worked principally by animal power, and of that amelioration produced by the combined efficiency of machinery and skill of the operative, forms the most material and essential principles of farming.

Plowing being the first operation towards [illegible] for a crop, a defect in this department cannot possibly be compensated for in after cultivation.

It is true that, in a new country, blessed with a pure virgin soil and congenial clime, very fair crops may be produced with comparative little [illegible] plowing. Can this be called farming? We shall known that in new countries agricultural machinery is necessarily [illegible] not only on account of the high price of manufactures, the great expense of transportation by primitive means, and incompetency of settlers generally, but from the fact that the more improved and complicated implements and machines are not well adapted to the cultivation of those lands with all their many of [illegible] obstructions. We must not, therefore, expect extensive improvements on [illegible] all system of cultivating new or [illegible] with the plow, until we become possessed of portable and cheap machinery, for the extraction and removal of stumps, [illegible] And these facts, which we have taken as an excuse for bad farming, or more properly, "no farming at all."

We have now in almost any portion of Georgia sufficient quantities of old or cleared land, on which to commence an improved system of cultivation, thereby improving our lands, and at the same time deriving an increased product from the expenditure of our [illegible]

Perhaps some may remark: "We are not able," &c. We have not time to introduce this new system of cultivation. We do not know how to manage this new style of Book Farming." Another may say: "I don't believe it will do; 'twill ruin our lands;" and a thousand other pleas have we heard voluntarily put up against an improved [illegible] husbandry, of which plowing constitutes the base.

I have practically demonstrated all these assertions to be unfounded and untrue, on these very Southern lands, and of course, under the influence of this scorching Southern sun, and have never yet "killed" an inch of land during my agricultural career; but, on the contrary, have reclaimed "Indian old fields," that were so poor as to be [illegible] nothing but sassafras, and rendered them more valuable than the best new lands. All this has been done by deep and thorough tillage—turning under such materials of fertility as are generally allowed to be washed away by the branches, accompanied by the most valuable portions of the natural soil.

All the various reasons and excuses, so often urged against improved farming are based on ignorance, indolence, prejudice and parsimoniousness. There never yet was, in my humble opinion, a man able to give a reason for a bad system of farm management, satisfactory to any one but himself.

Theory would say that, at the South, where nearly all the land is kept in constant cultivation, an improved system of plowing would be found to predominate over the North, where from one-half to two-thirds of each farmer's possessions are kept in grass for pastures or meadow. But such is not the case. The fact seems incontrovertible, that when the least proportion of land is cultivated, farming attains its greatest perfection.—What conclusions then are we to deduce from these facts? They seem to be these: our crops are not sufficiently diversified. We cultivate too much land and do not make use of the best implements and machines for performing that operation. The present system of Southern plowing is so well understood that I would advert to it, only for the purpose of comparison. I would spend my time and paper in striving to point out a more efficient method, and whether or not I succeed in so doing, I leave for the public to determine.

The Southern custom would be with a force of twenty hands, and as many horses or mules, to start each hand with a single animal and plow, scratching the surface of the earth indiscriminately from two to four inches deep; a transverse section of the furrow representing a triangle with its vertex turned downward. Hence, it will be perceived, should a farmer succeed, which he rarely will do, in getting the entire surface broken up, the furrows being four inches in depth, on an average, it will be perfectly obvious to any man of science, that the mean depth of pulverised or broken soil will amount to only two inches, but even this meagre cultivation if attained with perfect equality throughout, would, in many respects, surpass, in point of utility, the common bull-tongue system. It would give the roots of plants an equal chance of supplying themselves with nutrition from the soil, by affording an even depth of pulverized earth for their luxuriance, and thereby effect one object towards securing an evenness of crop if in small grain, which is a point of the greatest importance.

The small furrows formed by the point of the gopher or bull-tongue plow offer the greatest inducements to washing by rain.—It will be noticed that all lands of considerable inclination have nearly every year, and sometimes oftener, the greater portion of their soil swept off by floods of rain water, which invariably commence, (when the inclination will admit) in gutters formed in the hard sub-soil by the point of the plow. I have even seen recently plowed land after a violent rain so entirely bereft of all broken or pulverized earth that the direction of every furrow might be traced on the subsoil.—Nor is this all. On comparatively level lands, when the inclination is not great enough to carry off the surplus water, (which, when the plowing is so shallow, must be considerable during the intense rains) the injury from the removal of this surplus moisture by the evaporation, when the subsoil is, as in many sections of the country, nearly impervious to water, can hardly be estimated. During protracted droughts, also, this surplus moisture, not having been permitted to descend to a greater depth than that reached by the shallow plowing, (and, as we have already seen, it must have been removed almost entirely by evaporation) the consequent depression of temperature which invariably accompanies this process, has thus far materially affected the growth of vegetation.—And now, that the excess of moisture has been nearly all removed and the soil has become, to a certain extent, warmed by the influence of the sun's rays, the sickly plant, (for they always appear sickly on wet, unplowed land) appears invigorated and shows faint, premonitory symptoms of growth.

"Well," says the *shallow cultivator*, "I shall yet make a crop." The drought continues; in less than a week the soil is too dry; the moisture has all been dissipated by the almost vertical rays of the sun, which now strikes directly through this lean strata of half pulverized earth, at once threatening the vitality of the tender roots, which had been prevented from descending so deep as to avoid this occurrence by the contiguousness of the underlaying and impenetrable sub-soil. It will at once appear obvious from the foregoing remarks, that one great cause of the failure of crops is that plants are injured from excess of moisture and depression of temperature at certain periods, and at others scorched for want of the requisite amount of moisture in the soil to prevent its temperature from becoming too high.

All, or nearly all these excesses and defects might and have been remedied, or moderated to great extent, by introducing a deep and thorough system of tillage.

A wise and improved system of managing labor, would dictate that the twenty horses taken in the other case for illustration, should be coupled and attached to half the number of ploughs, and consequently require only 10 hands for their management. Thus, in the first place it will appear that just half the expense of manual labor will be saved; and in the next place the double team, with a turning plow cutting from ten to thirteen inches in width, in stubble ground, and from twelve to fifteen inches wide in greensward, with one hand, will break up a greater area in a given time than two hands with single plows provided the latter shall plow close enough to disturb the whole surface. The mean depth of the furrows of the first class turning plows in fair hands, may be taken at six inches, although I always exceed seven; therefore, it will be perceived that with half the number of hands using improved implements, and allowing the same area to the horse, just twice as much earth will have been cleanly and systematically broken as in the use of the common one horse bull-tongued plow.

For sake of illustration, we will reduce the two systems to figures. Allow the labor of a negro and horse to be worth one dollar per day, and we have upon the Southern plan for our supposed number of plows and horses at one dollar per day for one week, one hundred and twenty dollars, or equal to one dollar per acre for breaking land to the mean depth of three inches. Now, if it be worth one dollar per acre to break land at three inches deep, it is certainly worth twice as much or two dollars per acre to break it six inches deep; our calculation then would stand thus:

Under the old system.

20 horses and hands, 1 week, plowing 3 in. deep, at $1 per acre.	$120 00

Under the Improved system.

20 horses and 10 hands, 1 week plowing 6 in. deep, $2 per acre.	$240 00
Labor of 10 hands saved at 50 per day. - - - - - -	30 00
	$270 00
Deduct val. of week's plowing under old system. - - -	120 00
Bal. in favor of improvement	$150 00

Nor is this all. In adopting the improved style of plowing, we not only derive the advantage of a deep soil for the luxuriance of the roots of plants growing thereon, below the action of frost in winter and the injurious effects of the sun in summer, but its value as a great storehouse for the absorption and retention of rain water in times of excess, preventing washing to a certain extent, retaining the moisture below the influence of evaporation to be carried up by the capillary attraction in times of drought with the various nutrient principles which it holds in solution to be gathered up by the spongeoles and assimilated by plants, thus increasing directly their vigor and growth at the time they thin-plow plowed lands, as previously explained, [illegible] and the [illegible] grow [illegible] is unable to derive from the [illegible] sustenance so vitally [illegible]

When the common Southern process of plowing is practised, the refuse of crops and other vegetable matter, such as stubbles, corn stalks, pea-vines, oats and other grasses, manure from the farm-yard, compost, &c., is scattered about on the surface, or perhaps as often occurs, the grass and corn stalks are hauled by the plows into piles so that nothing at all will grow under them, and to say nothing of the loss of this great amount of vegetable matter, the inconvenience of it is so great that many occupants of land (I would not call them farmers,) collect it into large heaps and burn it, thereby destroying entirely the vegetable portion and leaving the mineral or incombustible ingredients of the mass wherever a bunch of this "troublesome refuse" might happen to have been gathered. And after all this, I often hear the remark: "Our lands of late seem to gather so bad we can't work them. We must have fresh land, or we are compelled to go to Oregon for it."

On the other hand, the improved farmer starts his ten double plows, with his ten spare hands before them, with hoes ground sharp, or knives for the purpose, cutting the standing corn stalks into pieces about one foot in length, and if perchance any accumulation of rough vegetable matter should be [illegible] turned under, one of the spare hands at once strews it in the furrow to be covered by the next round.

Thus every portion of the work is carried on with the most perfect system, ease and satisfaction, not only to the master but to the hands and team, which is an object of the highest consideration.

D. Johnson.

Calhoun, Ga., Jan. 1852.

Humorous Reading.

A HUMOROUS LETTER.

Way up in the "yorthern country," between New York and the Canada Line, there are several gentleman living upon estates owned by themselves. A friend of one of the gentlemen, wrote to him from New York city, making inquiries with a view to "emigration," if the information received was agreeable. The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press published the reply, which represents this undiscovered country as a second Beulah. The reply is as follows:

February 20th, 1852.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th is received, and I hasten to give you the information desired, for the benefit of your friend as follows:

The soil, when you can get at it, is composed principally of conglomerate, viz: a mixture of muck, moss, decayed fern leaves, paving stones and snow.

The face of the country, when not covered with snow, is covered with a growth of hemlock, tamarack, spruce and cedar timber, except those portions which the enterprise of former years has attempted to clear—these are covered with stumps, rocks, fallen trees, alder bushes and brambles.

The fruits are various, comprising most of the species found in high latitudes, such as choke-cherries, moosebery, whortle-berry and black rapsberry, the latters in great abundance and perfection.

Among the game is to be found the domestic fowl, the swallow, crow, and blue-jay, and in summer, the night hawk, and the screech owl.

The animals hunted for their fur are the cat, the chip-monk, the stray dogs—these chiefly esteemed for their flesh are the musk-rat, skunk and wood-chuck.

The fishes embrace a great variety, from the tad-pole, to the bull-pout—the sucker is salted down for winter use.

The principal articles of consumption, are pork, white beans, apple-saus, and rye-whiskey.

The principal articles of import, are dried apples, buffalo coats, tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, molasses, bogus cigars, and spoilt oysters.

The articles of export are few, being only such things as they don't want themselves. The principal are convicts to Auburn and Sing Sing prisons, and emigrants to California.

The chief productions are white headed children, which in time grow to be lumbermen, pedlars, deacons, squires, politicians and rogues.

Their means of getting a living are ingenious and varied—the most ostensible, however, is dickering, at which they are very expert—swapping horses, trading cattle, and getting boot.

Their chief amusements, in winter, are keeping up a fire, watching the weather, going to funerals, whittling and breaking steers. In summer, these are varied by getting out manure, hoeing corn, acting as scare crows, getting "down sick," and eating green apples.

The range of domestic duties is confined altogether to chance and the "women folk."

Their principal business is an impertinent interference in other people's affairs, to the entire neglect of their own, exaggerating evil reports, throwing obstacles in the way of public improvements, talking politics, and doing chores. The young leave their parental roof at a tender age, and commence on their own hook, peddling pop-corn, gingerbread and molasses candy.

The climate is a happy medium between Lapland and Siberia, not quite so cold as the one, nor a good deal colder than the other, but healthy. The principal diseases are lime in the stomach, delirium tremens and "talk is sick." The staples of [illegible] most esteemed, are salt codfish, dried pumpkins and woolen gowns.

The articles of furniture are a cook stove, mop pail and wash dish.

Their farming implements consits of an axe, a saw, a log chain, generally hooked and a jack-knife.

Their education is confined to writing their names, guessing off hogs, and making axe-helves.

Their moral and religious ideas are vague and loose. They generally live to a green old age and die as green as they live.

Their principal places of resort are the platforms of railroad depots, bar rooms, justices' courts, and public and private offices, where they have no business.

Their habits are predatory and migratory.

If your friend is a bachelor, it may be interesting to him to know that the females (with a few exceptions) have no front teeth, but their eye teeth are cut early, and are in many points not touched upon likely to influence him in the choice of a residence. I hope you will have no hesitation in asking further enlightenment.

Yours, ever, &c., &c.

A TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

A favorite temperance lecturer, "down-South," used to relate the following anecdote, to illustrate the influence of a bad example in the formation of habits, ruinous in their effects.

Adam, and Mary his wife, who lived in one of the old States, were very good members of the church, good sort of folks any way, quite industrious and thriving in the world, and Mary thought a great deal of the minister who thought a good deal of a glass of toddy.

Whenever the minister called to make Mary a visit, which was pretty often, she contrived to have him a glass of toddy made, and the minister never refused to imbibe. After a while, Adam followed the example of the minister to such an extent, that he became a drunkard—drunk up everything he had, and all he could get. Mary and he became very poor in consequence of his following the minister's example so closely; but the good minister continued his visits, and poor Mary continued still to give him a glass of toddy. One day he called in and told Mary that he was going away for a week—should return on Friday—and handed her a book containing a catechism, and told her when he returned he should expect her to be able to answer [illegible] questions. Mary said "yes," and laid away the book carefully. But Mary, like a good many other church members, thought no more of the book until the very Friday the good minister was to return.

"What shall I do?" says she, "the minister is to be here to-day, and I havn't looked into the book he gave me! How can I answer the questions?"

"I can tell you," says Adam; "Give me a quarter and let me go over to Smite's and get some good rum, and you can answer his questions with a glass of toddy."

Mary took the advice—gave Adam a quarter and a jug, and off he started. After getting his bottle filled, and on his way back, Adam concluded to taste the rum. One taste followed another, until he tumbled over a pile of rocks and broke the jug and lost the rum. But Adam managed to stagger home.

Soon as he got into the house, Mary inquired anxiously for the bottle of rum.

"Where is the bottle and rum, Adam."

Poor Adam managed to stammer out "that he stumbled over a pile of rocks, and broke the bottle and lost the rum."

"But here comes Minister. It won't do for the man of God to see Adam drunk!" so she for the want of a better place to hide, sent him under the bed. By the time he was fairly under, in came the Minister. After sitting a few moments, he asks Mary if she thought she could answer the question, "how did Adam fall?"

Mary turned her head first one way and then another—finally she stammered out—

"He fell over a pile of rocks!"

It was now the Minister's turn to look blank; but he ventured another question; "Where did he hide himself after the fall?"

Mary looked at the Minister, then at the bed, but finally she out with it—

"Under the bed, sir! There, Adam, you may come out; he knows all about it!"

The good minister retired—not even waiting for his glass of toddy.—*Spirit of the Times.*

"Aint it wicked to rob dis chicken roost, Dick."

"Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo, me haint time to argue it now; hand down anoder pullet."

"Hans," said a Dutchman to his son, whom he had just been thrashing for swearing at his mother, "vat's dat you'er tinking so vicked bout in te corner dere?"

"I ain't tink not't."

"You lie, you little vagabone you: you tink by tam, and now I'll whip you for dat."

An honest old lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Hopper has gone, too, poor man!"

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

CARROLL & FARLEY,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected assortment of Spring & Summer

Ready-Made Clothing,

which was purchased at the Rocks by one of the firm, for Cash. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their stock.

They also have a selection in their assortment

Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c.

They have also on hand a supply of the much admired

Rock Island Jeans.

Also: An assortment of *Shirts, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, &c.*

Also: An assortment of Gents', Boys' and Childrens' CAPS.

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of business.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to *warrant* all clothing sold by them, and to make good all defects.

Tailoring, in all its branches, still carried on; and garments made to order on short notice.

DANIEL CARROLL. W. F. FARLEY.

Oct. 29 44-tf

VALUABLE

Young Negroes at Private Sale.

THE undersigned has now on hand, some likely Young Negroes, which he will dispose of at private sale, on accommodating terms.

He will also sell on Commission such negroes as may be placed in his hand for sale, and advancements made on such property if desired.

JOHN CHARLES,

April 7. 3m.

LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[10 MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.]

Mrs. A. S. Wylie, Principal; assisted by Mrs. Lewis, of Columbia Institute, Tenn., and by Miss Kellogg, of Castleton Seminary, Vt.

Rev. L. McDonald, *Visitor.*

THE scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each: the *first* commencing on the 5th January, and the *second* on the 23d July.

Resident boarders will be attended in sickness free of charge.

For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. Wylie, Lewisville, P. O. Chester District, S. C.

References.—His Excellency, Gov. Means, Buckhead; Ex-Gov. Richardson, Sumter; Gen. J. W. Castey and Sam'l. Spence, Esq., Camden; Jas. H. Witherspoon, M. Clinton, and S. B. Emmons, Esqrs., Lancaster.

Jan. 14 2-tf

Fruits, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c.,

AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of

CANDIES, FRUITS,

Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine and tallow.)

Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)

Mackerel,

No. 1 and 2, half-kits: and all varieties of

CHILDRENS' TOYS.

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

WILLIAM WALKER.

July 9 28-tf

THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold St., N. Y.,

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals.—This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive. Some of the ablest efforts of Bulwer and other literary notabilities, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co. so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Black wood's Magazine	3 00
For Black wood & three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood & the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The Postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT. The following are the present rates, viz:

FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Any distance not exceeding 300 M.,	9 cents per quar.
Over 300 & not exceeding 1500 "	18 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding 2500 "	24 " "

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not exceeding 300 M.,	4 cents per quar.
Over 300 & not exceeding 1500 "	8 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding 2500 "	10 " "

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞ Remittances and communications should always addressed post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York.
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently purchased, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers for the mail, $5.

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans.

Livery and Sale Stables.

The Subscribers have taken the Stables in Abbeville, S. C., long known to [illegible] the citizens of Camden and the public generally, that he has become proprietor of John C. O'Hanlon's well known Livery and Sale Stables. His Omnibus and Carriages will run from the American Hotel to the several Rail Road Depots, and to [illegible] the city.

The Subscriber has added largely to the fine supply of Carriages, Buggies and Horses, bought by him from Mr. O'Hanlon; and he is satisfied he will be able to afford accommodations in his line of business unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the State. He has been at great pains to employ the most experienced and careful coachmen, so that families may feel perfectly safe in his vehicles. The subscriber has also fine lots with abundance of good water for stock, and drovers will find it greatly to their interest to give him a call. Orders from the American Hotel, so favorably known under the management of Messrs. Boatright & Jenney, will be promptly attended to.

W. E. ARCHER, Proprietor.

May 19 3m

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, Robert Gant, Merchant, late of Winnsboro', Fairfield District, duly executed an assignment of all his Goods, Merchandize and Book Accounts, for the benefit, first, of certain attaching creditors, and secondly, for such of his remaining creditors as may receive a pro rata share as full satisfaction, and on receiving such dividend shall execute a written release of their respective demands: a copy of which release may be seen at my office: Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Robert Gant, to signify their acceptance of the terms of the assignment on or before the twenty-first day of July next, or it shall be deemed that they refuse the same.

JOHN J. McLURE,
Assignee of R. Gant.

Chester, April 21, 1852. 16-14t

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

JUST received direction from Dr. O. C. Ruff, (former partner in the firm of Reedy & Ruff) to place the Notes and Accounts of Reedy & Ruff, in the hands of an Attorney for collection. All those who know themselves indebted to the firm of Reedy & Ruff, either by Note or Book account will find them in the hands of Wm. A. Walker, Esq. Please call before return day. J. A. REEDY.

Feb. 25 8-tf

PLANTERS' & MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by Wm. M. McDonald, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to accommodate

TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,

in the best style the market will warrant, and on the most reasonable terms. His house is in the business part of the town, is large and commodious, and supplied with experienced and attentive servants.

His Stables are well arranged and under the care of experienced Hostlers.

DROVERS

can be accommodated with convenient lots, and with every thing necessary for their stock, on reasonable terms.

HENRY LETSON.

Jan. 7 1-tf

Valuable River Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out-buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.

Oct. 8 41-tf

A New Southern Enterprise.

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

The Illustrated Family Friend,

A NEW and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and

EDITED BY S. A. GODMAN,

solicits exchanges and challenges comparison, with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, FOUR ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS each week.

Terms, $2 per annum; address,

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,
Columbia, South Carolina.

DR. ROGERS'

LIVERWORT AND TAR.

A safe and effectual cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Affections.

☞ A LOVELY YOUNG LADY CURED OF CONSUMPTION!!

☞ The following is from the pen of Wm. H. Leland, Esq., the distinguished editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus, under date New York, January 26, 1850. What could be more conclusive?

It is seldom we permit ourselves to occupy a space in these columns to speak in praise of any article in the patent medicine way; but when we see the life of a fellow creature saved by the use of any medicine whatever, we consider it our right, if not our duty, to give a simple statement of facts, that others may, if like disease, do the same. The case which has induced us to pen this article was that of a young lady of our acquaintance, who, by frequent exposure to the night air, contracted a Cold which settled on the Lungs before its ravages could be stayed. (This occurred two years ago this winter.) Various remedies were tried, but without any effect. Indeed, the Doctors gave her over, with copious expectoration, and the sunken eye, and pale, hollow cheek, told plainly that pulmonary disease was doing its worst on her delicate frame. The family physician was consulted, and although he would not admit to the young lady that she really had the Consumption, yet he would give no encouragement as to a cure. At this crisis her mother was persuaded to make use of a bottle of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and we are happy to state she was perfectly cured in less than three months by this medicine alone, after even hope was destroyed. It is useless to comment on such a case as this, for the simple truth will reach where polished diction never can. If any doubt the authenticity of this statement, let them call at this office.—U. S. Military and Naval Argus, No. 19 Chatham Street, N. Y.

TESTIMONIES OF THE N. Y. PRESS.

From the New York Mirror, Sep. 2, 1850.

Liverwort and Tar.—Of the virtues of Dr. Rogers' Cough Medicines prepared from the above [illegible] we have had frequent occasion to speak in terms of [illegible] and we believe [illegible] Liverwort and Tar [illegible] in Consumption, is too well established in public confidence to need eulogy now.

From the New York Herald, Aug. 25th, 1849.

We have heretofore taken occasion to give testimony in favor of the curative properties of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and would here repeat the advice to those persons who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, &c., to call at the principal agency, and be convinced of the praiseworthy properties of Dr. Rogers' preparation.

☞ The genuine is signed Andrew Rogers, on the steel plate engraved wrapper around each bottle, and is sold wholesale and retail by

SCOVIL & MEAD,
[illegible] New Orleans,

Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must be addressed.

Sold by J. A. REEDY, Chester, C. H.; W. A. Morrison & Co., Winnsboro'; H. H. West, Unionville; Morgan & Barnett, Yorkville.

Jan. 1. 1-4mo

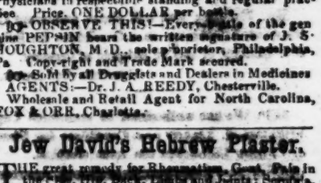
[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1850, by R. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE

DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR

GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGH, TON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing After Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, FIVE POUNDS OF ROAST BEEF IN FROM TWO HOURS, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the SOLVENT OF your FOOD, the PURIFYING, PRESERVING, and STIMULATING Agent of the Stomach and Intestines: it is valuable from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed. Just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is daily working wonders for DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily procured from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food and eggs, will be softened, changed, and [illegible] in the same manner as they would be in the HUMAN STOMACH."

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with Reports of REMARKABLE CURES, from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most MARVELLOUS EFFECTS, in curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRED REMARKABLE CURES, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quining, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating and drinking, or too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles HEALTH with INTEMPERANCE.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for those of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

AGENTS:—Dr. J. A. REEDY, Chesterville.

Wholesale and Retail Agent for North Carolina, FOX & ORR, Charlotte.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Back, Breast and Joints; Scrofula, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all Diseases of the Bones. When this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up in air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physicians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some who stand in need of the healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sake we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases, and what it will do for them when tried.

☞ A VOICE FROM GEORGIA. ☜

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

Gentlemen:—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past.—During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I saw your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David or Hebrew Plaster to all who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use.

Yours, truly, M. W. WALKER, M. D

Forsyth, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Messrs. Scovil & Mead: I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July, 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not sleep or wink for six days. At this time my attending physician prescribed for me "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me, and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster," the best remedy for all sorts of pains, now in use.

C. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature of S. Lemon on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are cautioned that a base counterfeit of this article is in circulation.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no person is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article. SCOVIL & MEAD,

118 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

For sale by J. A. REEDY,
Jan. 28 Chesterville, S. C.

Just Received.

1,000 Bushels Corn.

400 bushels Seed Oats.

A Lot of Bacon and Leaf Lard, together with an extensive stock of Groceries generally. To be sold low for Cash.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 25 8tf

New Books!!!

MRS. WIRT'S Floral Dictionary, gilt edition; Ossian's Poems; Mexican War and Heroes; Book of Politeness; Devil on Two Sticks; Sternes' Sentimental Journey; Hocus Pocus; Tappers' Philosophy; Baxter's Call; Jays' Prayers; Malcoms' Bible Dictionary; Epoch of Creation; Unity of the Human Race; Age of Reason; Watson's Practice of Physic; Family Dentist; Mechanics for Millwrights; Wirt's Patrick Henry; Dict. of Quotations; Combe's Phrenology, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale, by

JOHN McKEE.

April 7 44-tf

Swedish Iron & Moulds.

A LARGE LOT, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 4

BACON,

FLOUR

LARD

CANDLES, Tallow

Sperm

Adamantine

Star

Patent Sperm

Extra

Lamp

Linseed

Boiled

Spirits Turpentine

Rosin

Tar

Pitch

Copperas

Madder

Alum

Bleaching Powders

Indigo

Camphor

Opium

Quicksilver

Vitriol

Nitre

Logwood

Fustic

Red Wood

Blue Stone

Shot

Window Glass

Cotton Yarns

Candle Wicking

Wrapping Paper

Wool

Hides

Deer Skins

Tallow

Beeswax

Feathers

Ginseng

Flaxseed

Peltry

Country Produce generally.

MAIL ROUTES.

Post Offices and Mail Stations will hereafter close as follows:

WILLIAM WALKER,
Post Office, Chester C. H., Jan. 21.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office.....Chester, C. H.

SOUTHERN MAIL—C. & L. C. RAIL ROAD.

Arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at.....11 15 A. M.
Departs daily " " at.....12 30 P. M.

CHARLOTTE MAIL—Rail.

Arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at.....10-5 A. M.
Departs daily " " at.....11 45 A. M.

UNION MAIL—Coach.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....9 A. M.
Departs Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....8 A. M.

LANCASTER MAIL—Horse.

Arrives every Saturday, at.....9 P. M.
Departs every Monday, at.....8 A. M.

PINCKNEYVILLE MAIL—Horse.

Departs every Friday, at.....8 A. M.
Arrives every Saturday, at.....8 P. M.

The Yorkville, Charlotte and Union mails, will be closed at 12 M.

The Lancaster, Pinckneyville and Hazlewood mails, are closed at 2 p. m. on the night previous to their departure.

All letters and packages must be prepaid to be forwarded, and all letters and packages addressed to subscribers, that the latter neglect the postage to, will be charged double postage.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Post Master.

Feb. 1852.

Castor Oil.

FOR sale by the gallon or bottle; quart bottles at 40 cents, warranted of best quality.

J. A. REEDY.

Paints, Oils, Fire Proof Paint.

Cheap and durable article.

J. A. REEDY.

J. & T. M. Graham

WOULD return their thanks to their customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage heretofore, and would inform them that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

to which they would call their attention. They will sell low for cash, or to approved customers on time.

A general assortment of

Groceries,

Cheap for Cash.

Chesterville, May 12. tf

N. O. Sugar and Molasses.

10 HHDS N. O. Sugar, from 7 to 10c.
50 bbls. " Molasses, at 30c.
Bottled Whiskey, at 75½ by the bottle.
Just received at
PINCHBACK'S
Grocery Store.

West India Sugar and Molasses.

5 Hhds. W. I. Molasses, 30 to 36c.
5 " " Sugar, 6 to 8c.
For sale at PINCHBACK'S
Grocery Store.

Bacon and Lard.

10,000 LBS. Western Bacon Sides.
50 Kegs and Barrels Leaf Lard.
For sale, low, at
PINCHBACK'S
Grocery Store.

New Goods!

I AM now receiving a large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which I am determined to sell much lower than the same kinds have ever been sold here before. Persons buying with me will be well pleased and cost for themselves. This is no humbug.

D. PINCHBACK.

May 5

10,000 YARDS Brown Shirting, at 5 to 8 cts. per yard.

10 Bales Osnaburgs, at 8 to 10 cts. per yd.
Bleached Shirting, at 6 cents.
5,000 yds. Brown Shirting, at 5½ cents.
500 yds. Bleached Shirting, at 5½ cents.
500 yds. Damask Diaper, at 12½ cents.
Brown and Bleached Table Diaper, at 25 cents.

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

100 PIECES Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, Ginghams, Grenadines, Barèges, and Scotch and Organdie Muslins, from 6¼ cts. to $1 00 per yard. Just received at

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

50 DOZEN Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $1 00 per dozen.

Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $1 00 per dozen.

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

BOOTS & SHOES of every quality and style for Gentlemen, Misses and Boys, of every style and quality.

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

CAMPAIGN HATS.

2 DOZEN of those everlasting Summer Hats, just received

AT PINCHBACK'S.

FASHIONABLE Bobbinet Hats! For Ruffs of every shape; Fancy and Palmetto Hats of every kind.

AT PINCHBACK'S.

May 5

Notice to Rent.

THE undersigned offers for rent his Store Room situated near the Depot in this Place. The Building is 40 feet long by 20; and is well fitted for business. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately.

SAM'L. McALILEY.

May 5 15-tf

Dr. WM. H. BABCOCK

OFFERS his Professional services to the public. His Office may be found at the plantation of Wm. D. Chisholm, six miles east of Chester Court House, on the Lancaster Road.

April 14 13-tf

Thorp's Patent Water Wheel,

IS applicable to Saw Mills, Grist Mills, and to all heads of water over five feet. For power, simplicity, durability and economy of water, it cannot be surpassed, and is warranted to be what it is recommended.

The undersigned has purchased the right for the manufacture and sale of these Wheels in the Districts of Chester and Fairfield.

He will deliver them at Chester C. H., at Winnsboro', or at Alston Depot; and will attend to putting them in operation if desired.

He may be addressed at Chatfeville, P. O., Chester District, S. C.

GEORGE W. D. CHALK.

Nov. 26 tf

H. PARIAN,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Chester and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the room of the building occupied by Maj. Carpenter as a residence, where he is prepared to execute all work in the line of

Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

The following are his scale of prices:

Cleaning Patent Lever	$1 50
Do. Detached Lever, Lepine	1 00 to 1 25
Do. Plain Watches, with	.75
Do. Clocks,	.75 to 1 00
Cristals—Fine French glasses,	.37
Do. Common,	.25

He will undertake to repair any Watch, Clock, Jewelry, or Musical Instruments, no matter how much broken and out of order; and will warrant the work to be done.

He is thoroughly master of his trade and will execute in the most workmanlike manner everything entrusted to him.

N. B.—*All work done by him is warranted for twelve months.*

A Card.

MESSRS. G. F. KENNEDY, of Chester, and JAMES M. HURST, formerly one of the proprietors of the Planters' Hotel, Charleston, have leased the AMERICAN HOTEL, King street, and would respectfully solicit from their friends and the traveling public a portion of their patronage. We pledge ourselves that the guest of the Hotel will receive accommodation unsurpassed by any in the City.

KENNEDY & HURST.

May 17 6m

Warranted to Stand the Southern Climate.

$1,000,000 SAVED YEARLY.

Read, Read, Read! Mark this Fact!

Silver's Plastic Mineral Paint!

Will stand any Climate without Cracking or Blistering!

SCEPTICS! read this testimony from the President of the Reading Rail Road Company:

OFFICE OF PHILA. AND READING R. R. Co.,
No 73, S. Front St., Cor. of Willing's Alley.
PHILA., May 30, 1850.

J. S. SILVER—Dear Sir: We have used your "*Plastic Paints*" for more than a year, and for painting Bridges, Depots, &c., &c., we have found nothing equal to any Paint we have used; in fact, we now give it a preference over all others we have tried for such purposes.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN TUCKER, President.

The above is but one of the many certificates we have received from the Gentlemen of our city, who have used Silver's Mineral Paints.

Colors.—We have seven different colors, viz: three browns, two chocolates, black and yellow, and by a combination, make every variety and shade of color.

Iron.—To iron, they furnish a perfect protection against rust, for they contain no metal, which, like white lead, acts destructively on the iron. In fact, this paint makes iron doubly valuable for building purposes.

Brick Work.—They give to house walls a much heavier coating than any other paints, and if sanding is required, nothing holds so firmly or finishes so well with it.

Old Roofs.—Give us a roof over so old and leaky, Silver's Mineral Paints will make it cheaply new, and more enduring than it ever was.

Those using this extraordinary mineral as we prepare it for them, will be saved against the action of hot suns, storms, and salt water.

DIRECTIONS.—Use Linseed Oil, mix as thick as you can stir, and rub as other paints.

These paints need but little dryer, and for painting and second coating in all household work, they will be found far cheaper and more durable than lead.

Dealers and Consumers can procure this Paint of

FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Sole Agents,
No. 106, corner of Third and Market Sts.,
Philadelphia.

ALSO—

Importers of Plate and Colored Window Glass—Dealers in Drugs, Paints, &c.

May 26 tf

E. J. WEST,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,

IS still engaged in the manufactory of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness,

TRUNKS, &c.,

which he will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of like quality can be had elsewhere. He uses only the best material, and his work being done under his personal supervision, he can safely warrant it to be executed in workmanlike manner. Any order with which his friends may favor him, can be filled on short notice.

REPAIRING

is done with despatch and promptness, and on reasonable terms.

May 26 tf

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

J. B. McCULLY and W. R. HEATH having applied for Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM HEATH, dec'd: Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted on the 7th June next, if no well-founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. O. C. D.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the Estate of WILLIAM MEELY, late of Chester District, deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the undersigned without delay, and those indebted to the deceased will make immediate payment, as it is desired to bring the affairs of the Estate to an early settlement.

JAMES P. WHERRY, *Adm.*

May 26 3t

NEW ARRANGEMENT

AT A. G. GOODWIN'S.

THOSE VISITING COLUMBIA FOR THE PURCHASE OF DRY GOODS, WILL FIND AT

GOODWIN'S CHEAP STORE

the largest and most fashionable assortment of GOODS. The undersigned would beg that an examination of his stock be made before purchasing, as under his present arrangement, he warrants his Goods to be as cheap in price as the same goods can be purchased in Charleston or at the North, which gives facilities to the up-country buyers that they never have had before, for obtaining goods at

LOW PRICES.

The new arrangement of the Columbia and Greenville Rail Road, will afford a good opportunity for those residing in the upper country to come to Columbia for their supplies and return the same day, which will save them a great many dollars in the course of the year, provided they buy Goods at prices quoted below, which we are selling at every day:

1 yard wide Homespun, good quality, at 4 cts.
¼ do. do. very heavy, 5 cents.
1 do. heavy and good, 5 cents.
1 do. best in market, 6¼ cents.
Superb and heavy Ticking, 8 cents.
The best Goods made, 10 and 12½ cents.
Blue, Striped, and other Homespuns, 8 and 9c.
Heavy Plaid Osnaburgs, 9 and 10 cents.
5,000 yards the best Calicoes made, 6¼ cents.
A beautiful lot of Muslins, for Ladies' Dresses, warranted fast colors, 6¼ cents.
Very rich designs, 10 and 12½ cents.
Splendid Barreges, 12½, 18, and 25 cents.
Rich Silk Parasols, 75 cents.
Splendid do. $1
50 dozen good Linen Hdkfs., $1 a dozen or three for 25 cents.

All other Goods in this establishment will be found equally as cheap.
Towels, Napkins, Doilies.
Diapers, &c., very low.
Black Silks, rich lustre, from 62½ to 87½ cents, warranted not to cut or lose its beauty. These Goods, purchased at auction, are a great bargain.

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 yards of the best Table Damask, from 37½ to $1; Snow-Drop and other patterns, warranted all linen. These are the cheapest Goods ever brought to the Southern market, and are recommended to house-keepers as such.

Remember the name and place, No. 1 Granite Range, Columbia, South Carolina.

A. G. GOODWIN.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT THE OLD STAND.

HENRY & HERNDON

ARE receiving, and are prepared to supply their customers and the public, with one of the largest and best selected Stocks to be found in the country.

From their long experience in business, and having many advantages in the purchasing of their stock, they feel satisfied that they can offer as many inducements to purchasers as any other house.

Our Stock is large, and purchasers can select to suit themselves.

Our object ever has been to keep *Good Goods*, and sell at most reasonable prices.

Persons visiting this Town with a view of making purchases are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists in part of Gentlemens' Coatings, Pantaloons, and Vestings in every variety and quality.
Ladies' fancy, plain and mourning Dress Goods, latest style and every quality.
Lace, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Edgings, Shawls, Scarfs, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Dress Trimmings, new and fashionable.
Linen and cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Diapers, Towellings, Napkins, &c.
Ladies' Misses and Childrens Hats and Bonnets, new style.
Gentlemens' Hats of every variety.
Gentlemens' Boots and Monroes.
Ladies' Gaiters, Slippers, &c.
School Books, Histories, Bibles, and Psalm Books.
Paper, Ink, Drawing paper, &c.
Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware.
Putty, Glass, Putty, Oils.
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines.
Hardware and Cutlery, a large stock.
Locks, Hinges, &c.
Iron, Nails, Steel.
Shoe-findings, Leather of all sorts.
Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Scythes.
Carriage Trimmings, &c., &c.

☞ *A Good Stock of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Tanners; and a great many other articles that it is not necessary to enumerate, are to be had here.*

May, 1852.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are just in receipt of their SPRING & SUMMER STOCK, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices, viz:

Fancy Colored Silks, at 75 cts. per yard.
Colored Muslins, at 12½ cts. per yard.
Beautiful Silk Tissues and Barèges, at 37½ cts.
A handsome assortment Ginghams, from 12½ cents up.
Handsome Calicoes from 6¼ to 12½ cents.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10 cts. up.
Worked Collars, some at 12½ cts.
Silk and Grenadine Mantles.
Canton Crape Shawls and Mantles.
Black and White Grenadine Shawls.
Handsome Silk Parasols, some as low as 75 cts.
Bonnet Ribbons of the latest styles.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Thread Laces and Edgings.
Lace and Muslin Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins.
Bleached Shirtings at 5 cts. a yard.

——ALSO:——

A Complete assortment of Fine Fancy Goods.

BONNETS.—We would invite the attention of the Ladies to our Stock of Bonnets, which will be found to be superior to any in the market.

CLOTHING.—A complete assortment of Ready Made Summer Clothing, which we are selling surprisingly cheap.

ALSO:—A complete assortment of

Hardware, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Boots & Shoes, Hats, &c., &c.

We would state to those in want of Goods that we are determined not to be undersold, not even by those that are selling at cost. Just give us a call and we can convince you of the fact.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

April 28 17

$50 Reward!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th May inst., a dark complexion Negro boy, named ISAAC. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, and has an impediment in his speech. He was raised on the head Waters of Turkey Creek.

The above reward will be paid if he is apprehended and lodged where I can obtain him by the first of June; and $25 if not taken up until after that time.

JOSEPH HARDIN.

Chester, May 1st, 1852. tf

Yorkville Miscellany and Lincoln Republican please copy and send bills to subscriber.

Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm of WILLIAMSON & WILSON, for the purpose of Practising Law in this and surrounding Districts. They promise punctual attention to any business which may be entrusted to them in their line.

OFFICE at Chester Court House.

JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.
JOHN S. WILSON.

March 10 10-3m

Chester Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this institution respectfully inform the public, that they have engaged the services of JOHN M. BEATY, for the ensuing year.

Mr. BEATY is a graduate of the South Carolina College, and from the high testimonials as to his character and scientific attainments, the Trustees flatter themselves that parents and guardians may safely entrust those under their care to him, as one eminently qualified to instruct and to prepare young men to enter the South Carolina College, or any College in the United States.

The prices of Tuition the same as heretofore. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable prices.

S. McALILEY,
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24 52-tf

Corn, Bacon and Lard,

WILL be constantly kept at the very lowest price by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

W. P. Gill, et ux. et al. vs. Griffin Coleman, et ux. et al. } *Bill for Partition*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that Griffin Coleman, and Elizabeth W., his wife, Richard Blackwood, and Sarah D., his wife, Samuel Chesnut and Mary, his wife, William Wylie, and Caroline H., his wife, William Ware, Francis M. Ross, the children of Susannah Jessup, the heirs-at-law of Jane Parkinson, and the heirs-at-law of Samuel Mills Morray, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion of Comp. Sol. ordered that the said defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said bill of complaint, within three months from this date, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAS. HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 24 12-3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

Mary E. Hindman, et al. vs. Jas. B. Ferguson, et al. } *Bill to set aside Deeds*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that William Ferguson, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that the said William Ferguson do appear and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 17 11-3m

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, and is prepared to furnish an article of as good quality as can be had in this market.

He will grind Wheat regularly on every Thursday, and Corn as heretofore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1852. 5-tf

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening at Rock Hill Depot, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, a large and fine selection of Foreign and Domestic Goods, suitable to the Spring Trade.

Gentlemens' and Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety.
Hardware and Cutlery. *Boots and Shoes.*
HATS of every variety—latest styles.
BONNETS of every variety.
SADDLERY and Whips.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Crockery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Guns, Drugs, &c., &c.

All of which we are determined to sell as low as the lowest, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

——ALSO:——

A large stock of GROCERIES, such as

Sugar and Coffee, Molasses & Cheese, Rice and Candles,

which we will sell as low as the lowest for Cash and Cash only.

W. P. & H. F. BROACH.

March 24 12-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE,

IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO., have, and are continually receiving by every arrival, *Choice Goods*, which they are prepared to sell at a small advance on the sterling cost. A look at their *Dress Goods* will well repay the trouble. Their stock of *Hosiery* is large and complete, and in *Prints* many styles will be found not generally kept in their market.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.

North West Corner King & Market Streets.

Feb. 11 6-tf

Dissolution.

ON Saturday the 20th inst., the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of McDONALD & PINCHBACK, will be dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be closed up by D. Pinchback, on whom all persons indebted to the concern will please call and settle their dues, at as early a date as possible, because we want the business closed up as soon as possible.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.

March 17, 1852.

The subscriber respectfully informs the customers of the old firm and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the business at the old stand, (for the present) where he will be happy to see them, and accommodate them with any goods in the Dry Goods line, extremely low for Cash.

D. PINCHBACK.

March 17 11-tf

FINAL NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the late firm of LITLE & WALKER, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of W. A. WALKER, Esq., where they have been placed for *immediate* collection, without respect to persons.

JOHN W. WALKER.

Dec. 17. 51-tf

Look Out.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or book account for Groceries last year, are hereby informed that I want the money, and I must have it. Persons that I owe want their money, and it is a bad rule that wont work both ways. So call at the Captain's office and settle.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 14 2-tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Blacksmithing, are notified that my books are placed in the hands of J. A. Williamson, Esq., for collection. They will call on him and make payment without delay, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21 3-tf

Tallow!

300 Pounds choice Tallow, just received and for sale by

CRAWFORD, MILLS & CO.

To Mechanics.

SEALED proposals for the building of the New Court House for Chester District, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Buildings for said District, until twelve o'clock, Meridian, of the first Monday in June next; on which day the contract for said building will be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Persons wishing to contract can examine the plans and specifications of said building, at the office of Samuel McAliley, Esq., at Chester Court House, and if requested, will be presented with copies of the specifications.

The building will be of Brick, seventy-five by fifty feet, the first story 12 feet 2 inches, and the second story 19 feet 9 inches in the clear. All proposals must be directed (post paid) to John Rosborough, Chairman, or Samuel McAliley, Secretary of the Board at Chester Court House.

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, Chairman.
SAM'L. McALILEY, Secretary.

April 21 16-7t

☞The Charleston Courier will insert in the tri-weekly, and the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, will also insert the above until the last Monday in May, and forward their accounts to this office.

Final Notice.

THE Executions, Notes and Accounts, due to the late firm of Robinson, Bradley & Co., have been placed in my hands for *immediate collection*. The circumstances of the concern require that the most prompt measures be taken to close the business, and no other notice need be expected.

JAMES HEMPHILL.

April 21 16-3t

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS, will be received by the Town Council of Chester until the first Saturday in June next, to Curb and put in good repair all side walks in the Town of Chester, that have not been made and Curbed, according to the Ordinance ratified in Council the 6th day of March last, "for the construction of side walks in the Town of Chester."

By order of Council.

E. ELLIOT, *Clerk*,
D. PINCHBACK, *Intendant*

THE LANCASTER LEDGER

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT LANCASTER C. H., at Two Dollars per year. This paper is bound to no party, but advocates all measures which the Editor believes will prove of benefit to the State.

R. S. BAILEY, Editor & Proprietor.

Last Hint.

ALL Notes and accounts which remain in my hands unsettled, belonging to the Estate of William C. McNinch deceased, on the first day of June next, will be put in suit indiscriminately.

JOHN CHARLES, *Administrator.*

April 7. tm.

Business Cards.

DR. STRINGFELLOW

WILL be found hereafter during the day at his office in Major Eaves' new building or at Dr. Reedy's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professionally absent.

Punctual attention will be given to all calls.

Nov. 12 46

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. T. WALKER

WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts, that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

July 16 29-tf

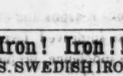
DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.

May 23 25 tf

E. ELLIOTT.



SKY LIGHT DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes

ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

April 16 16-tf

JACKSON & MELTON,

(John B. Jackson.....C. Davis Melton.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of LAW, for the District of YORK.

☞ OFFICE one door North of Moore's Hotel Yorkville, Nov. 23 51-tf

REEDER & DE SAUSSURE,

Factorage & Commission Business

ADGER'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OSWELL REEDER. JOHN B. DE SAUSSURE.

Attend to Selling of Cotton, Rice, and other Country Produce.

Orders filled, and goods selected with care and attention.

Feb. 11 6-2m

F. E. Fraser,

Factor, Commission Merchant

AND FORWARDING AGENT,

Southern Wharf, Charleston, South Carolina.

Nov. 30 1-tf

WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN.

Factor,

No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.,

Is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of

Rice, Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &c

REFERENCES:

Charleston.—Messrs. Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co., H. W. Conner, George A. Hopley, Alonzo J. White, J. R. Bates.
Greenville, S. C.—Tandy Walker, Esq.
Baltimore.—Tiffany, Ward & Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Cisandler, French & Co., Wm. S. Townsend & Co.
Huntsville, Ala.—Cabaniss & Shepherd, J. F. Demoville.

July 16 29-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Richardson and Blanding Streets,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Rontwright & Janney, PROPRIETORS. Wm. D. Harris, ASSISTANT.

O'Hanlon's Omnibus will be in readiness at the Railroad Stations to carry Passengers to this House, (or to any point desired,) where they will find good accommodation and kind attention.

Dec 24

Iron! Iron!!

5000 LBS. SWEDISH IRON, all sorts and sizes, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Lard!

A LOT of LEAF LARD, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

A FINE lot of superior quality, just received and for sale by

CRAWFORD MILLS & Co

Dec. 17

Another Scientific Wonder!

Important to Dyspeptics.

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

☞ Physicians prescribe Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar in the last stages and most hopeless cases of Consumption, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medical aid in curing that disease. Now this medicine is as valuable in the incipient stages, such as Cough, Colds, &c., &c., when the Lungs are not too far gone before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours time, if the directions are strictly followed. The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which makes so many wonderful cures, can be obtained at

J. A. REEDY'S,
Chester Drug Store.

See advertisement in another column.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having opened a Blacksmith Shop in the Town of Chester, are prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line in the most workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Rothrock, who is an experienced workman, will give his personal attention to all work done in the Shop, and his skill and determination to please enables him to warrant all work to be executed in the best manner.

The charges will be as reasonable as elsewhere.

DAVID P. ROTHROCK,
N. R. EAVES.

April 21 16-tf

THE FARMER'S & STANDARD.

Farmer's Department.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF PLOWING.

Messrs. Editors: At your very polite request, I have undertaken to give a few hints upon [illegible] Wednesday, and for present [illegible] the following topic:

Perhaps the greatest and most comprehensive [illegible] embraces the various methods of [illegible] by animal power, and the [illegible] of that amelioration [illegible] combined efficiency [illegible] and skill of the operative, [illegible] the most material and essential principles of farming.

[illegible] the first operation towards [illegible] land for a crop, a defect [illegible] cannot possibly be compensated for in after cultivation.

It is true that, in a new country, blessed with a pure virgin soil and congenial clime, very fair crops may be produced with comparative little [illegible] plowing. Can this be called farming? [illegible] known that in new countries [illegible] machinery is necessarily [illegible], not only on account [illegible] manufactures, [illegible] transportation by private [illegible] but from the fact that the [illegible] and complicated implements [illegible] are not well adapted to the cultivation [illegible] lands will affect many of the [illegible] inhabitants. We must not, therefore, [illegible] effective improvements on [illegible] and system of cultivating new or [illegible] lands with the plow, until we become possessed of portable and cheap machinery, for the extraction and removal of stumps, [illegible] But these facts, which we have [illegible] have no [illegible] as an excuse for bad farming, or more properly, "no farming at all."

We have now in almost any portion of Georgia, sufficient quantities of old or clear[illegible] lands on which to commence an improved system of cultivation, thereby improving our lands, and at the same time deriving an increased product from the expenditure of our [illegible].

Perhaps some may remark: "We are not ready, sir, we have not time to introduce this new system of cultivation. We do not know how to manage this new style of Book Farming." Another may say: "I don't believe it will do, 'twill ruin our lands;" and a thousand other pleas have we heard voluntarily put up against an improved system of husbandry, of which plowing constitutes the base.

We have practically demonstrated all these assertions to be unfounded and untrue, on these very Southern lands, and of course, under the influence of this scorching Southern sun, and have never yet "killed" an inch of land during my agricultural career; but, on the contrary, have reclaimed "Indian old fields," that were so poor as to be [illegible] nothing but sassafras, and rendered them more valuable than the best new lands. All this has been done by deep and thorough tillage—turning under such materials of fertility as are generally allowed to be washed away by the branches, accompanied by the most valuable portions of the natural soil.

All the various reasons and excuses, so often urged against improved farming are based on ignorance indolence, prejudice and parsimoniousness. There never yet was, in my humble opinion, a man able to give a reason for a bad system of farm management, satisfactory to any one but himself.

Theory would say that, at the South, where nearly all the land is kept in constant cultivation, an improved system of plowing would be found to predominate over the North, where from one-half to two-thirds of each farmer's possessions are kept in grass for pastures or meadow. But such is not the case. The fact seems incontrovertible, that when the least proportion of land is cultivated, farming attains its greatest perfection.—What conclusions then are we to deduce from these facts? They seem to be these: our crops are not sufficiently diversified. We cultivate too much land and do not make use of the best implements and machines for performing that operation. The present system of Southern plowing is so well understood that I would advert to it, only for the purpose of comparison. I would spend my time and paper in striving to point out a more efficient method, and whether or not I succeed in so doing, I leave for the public to determine.

The Southern custom would be with a force of twenty hands, and as many horses or mules, to start each hand with a simple mould and plow, scratching the surface of the earth indiscriminately from two to four inches deep; a transverse section of the furrow representing a triangle with its vertex turned downward. Hence, it will be perceived, should a farmer succeed, which he rarely will do, in getting the entire surface broken up, the furrows being four inches in depth, on an average, it will be perfectly obvious to any man of reason, that the mean depth of pulverized or broken soil will amount to only two inches, but even this meagre cultivation if attained with perfect equality throughout, would, in many respects, surpass, in point of utility, the common bull-tongue system. It would give the roots of plants an equal chance of supplying themselves with nutrition from the soil, by affording an even depth of pulverized earth for their luxuriance, and thereby effect one object, towards securing an evenness of crop if [illegible] which is a point of the [illegible] importance.

The [illegible] By the point of the gopher or bull-tongue plow offer the greatest inducements to washing by rain.—It will be noticed that all lands of considerable inclination have nearly every year, and sometimes oftener, the greater portion of their soil swept off by floods of rain water, which invariably commence, (when the inclination will admit) in gutters formed in the hard sub-soil by the point of the plow. I have even seen recently plowed land after a violent rain so entirely bereft of all broken or pulverised earth that the direction of every furrow might be traced on the subsoil.—Nor is this all. On comparatively level lands, when the inclination is not great enough to carry off the surplus water, (which, when the plowing is so shallow, must be considerable during the intense rains) the injury from the removal of this surplus moisture by the evaporation, when the subsoil is, as in many sections of the country, nearly impervious to water, can hardly be estimated. During protracted droughts, also, this surplus moisture, not having been permitted to descend to a greater depth than that reached by the shallow plowing, (and, as we have already seen, it must have been removed almost entirely by evaporation) the consequent depression of temperature which invariably accompanies this process, has thus far materially affected the growth of vegetation.—And now, that the excess of moisture has been nearly all removed and the soil has become, to a certain extent, warmed by the influence of the sun's rays, the sickly plant, (for they always appear sickly on wet, unplowed land) appears invigorated and shows faint, premonitory symptoms of growth.

"Well," says the *shallow cultivator*, "I shall yet make a crop." The drought continues; in less than a week the soil is too dry; the moisture has all been dissipated by the almost vertical rays of the sun, which now strikes directly through this lean strata of half pulverized earth, at once threatening the vitality of the tender roots, which had been prevented from descending so deep as to avoid this occurrence by the contiguousness of the underlaying and impenetrable sub-soil. It will at once appear obvious from the foregoing remarks, that one great cause of the failure of crops is that plants are injured from excess of moisture and depression of temperature at certain periods, and at others scorched for want of the requisite amount of moisture in the soil to prevent its temperature from becoming too high.

All, or nearly all these excesses and defects might and have been remedied, or moderated to great extent, by introducing a deep and thorough system of tillage.

A wise and improved system of managing labor, would dictate that the twenty horses taken in the other case for illustration, should be coupled and attached to half the number of ploughs, and consequently require only 10 hands for their management. Thus, in the first place it will appear that just half the expense of manual labor will be saved; and in the next place the double team, with a turning plow cutting from ten to thirteen inches in width, in stubble ground, and from twelve to fifteen inches wide in greensward, with one hand, will break up a greater area in a given time than two hands with single plows provided the latter shall plow close enough to disturb the whole surface. The mean depth of the furrows of the first class turning plows in fair hands, may be taken at six inches, although I always exceed seven; therefore, it will be perceived that with half the number of hands using improved implements, and allowing the same area to the horse, just twice as much earth will have been cleanly and systematically broken as in the use of the common one horse bull-tongued plow.

For sake of illustration, we will reduce the two systems to figures. Allow the labor of a negro and horse to be worth one dollar per day, and we have upon the Southern plan for our supposed number of plows and horses at one dollar per day for one week, one hundred and twenty dollars, or equal to one dollar per acre for breaking land to the mean depth of three inches. Now, if it be worth one dollar per acre to break land at three inches deep, it is certainly worth twice as much or two dollars per acre to break it six inches deep; our calculation then would stand thus:

Under the old system.

20 horses and hands, 1 week, plowing 3 in. deep, at $1 per acre.	$120 00
Under the Improved system.	
20 horses and 10 hands, 1 week plowing 6 in. deep, $2 per acre.	$240 00
Labor of 10 hands saved at 50 per day.	30 00
	$270 00
Deduct val. of week's plowing under old system.	120 00
Bal. in favor of improvement	$150 00

Nor is this all. In adopting the improved style of plowing, we not only derive the advantage of a deep soil for the luxuriance of the roots of plants growing thereon, below the action of frost in winter and the injurious effects of the sun in summer, but its value as a great storehouse for the absorption and retention of rain water in times of excess, preventing washing to a certain extent, retaining the moisture below the influence of evaporation to be carried up by the capillary attraction in times of drought with the various nutrient principles which it holds in solution to be gathered up by the spongeoles and assimilated by plants, thus increasing directly their vigor and [illegible] between Lapland and Siberia, not quite so cold as the one, [illegible] a good deal colder than the other, but healthy. The principal diseases are lame [illegible] much, dysentery and "silk iliack." The articles of [illegible] most esteemed, are salt codfish, dried pumpkins and woolen gowns.

The articles of furniture are a cook stove, map pail and wash dish.

Their farming implements consits of an axe, a saw, a log chain, generally hooked and a jack-knife.

Their education is confined to writing their names, cussing off hogs, and making axe-helves.

Their moral and religious ideas are vague and loose. They generally live to a green old age and die as green as they live.

Their principal places of resort are the platforms of railroad depots, bar rooms, justices' courts, and public and private offices, where they have no business.

Their habits are predatory and migratory.

If your friend is a bachelor, it may be interesting to him to know that the females (with a few exceptions) have no front teeth, but their eye teeth are cut early, and are in many points not touched upon likely to influence him in the choice of a residence. I hope you will have no hesitation in asking further enlightenment.

Yours, ever, &c., &c.

A TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

A favorite temperance lecturer, "down-South," used to relate the following anecdote, to illustrate the influence of a bad example in the formation of habits, ruinous in their effects:

Adam, and Mary his wife, who lived in one of the old States, were very good members of the church, good sort of folks any way, quite industrious and thriving in the world, and Mary thought a great deal of the minister who thought a good deal of a glass of toddy.

Whenever the minister called to make Mary a visit, which was pretty often, she contrived to have him a glass of toddy made, and the minister never refused to imbibe. After a while, Adam followed the example of the minister to such an extent, that he became a drunkard—drunk up everything he had, and all he could get. Mary and he became very poor in consequence of his following the minister's example so closely; but the good minister continued his visits, and poor Mary continued still to give him a glass of toddy. One day he called in and told Mary that he was going away for a week—should return on Friday—and handed her a book containing a catechism, and told her when he returned he should expect her to be able to answer two of the questions. Mary said "yes," and laid away the book carefully. But Mary, like a good many other church members, thought no more of the book until the very Friday the good minister was to return.

"What shall I do?" says she, "the minister is to be here to-day, and I havn't looked into the book he gave me! How can I answer the questions?"

"I can tell you," says Adam; "Give me a quarter and let me go over to Smite's and get some good rum, and you can answer his questions with a glass of toddy."

Mary took the advice—gave Adam a quarter and a jug, and off he started. After getting his bottle filled, and on his way back, Adam concluded to taste the rum. One taste followed another, until he tumbled over a pile of rocks and broke the jug and lost the rum. But Adam managed to stagger home.

Soon as he got into the house, Mary inquired anxiously for the bottle of rum.

"Where is the bottle and rum, Adam."

Poor Adam managed to stammer out "that he stumbled over a pile of rocks, and broke the bottle and lost the rum."

"But here comes Minister. It won't do for the man of God to see Adam drunk!" so she for the want of a better place to hide, sent him under the bed. By the time he was fairly under, in came the Minister. After sitting a few moments, he asks Mary if she thought she could answer the question, "how did Adam fall?"

Mary turned her head first one way and then another—finally she stammered out—

"He fell over a pile of rocks!"

It was now the Minister's turn to look blank; but he ventured another question; "Where did he hide himself after the fall?"

Mary looked at the Minister, then at the bed, but finally she out with it—

"Under the bed, sir! There, Adam, you may come out; he knows all about it!"

The good minister retired—not even waiting for his glass of toddy.—*Spirit of the Times.*

"Aint it wicked to rob dis chicken roost, Dick."

"Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo, me haint time to argue it now; hand down anoder pullet."

"Hans," said a Dutchman to his son, whom he had just been thrashing for swearing at his mother, "vat's dat you'er tinking so vicked bout in to corner dere?"

"I ain't tink not't."

"You lie, you little vagabone you: you tink by tam, and now I'll whip you for dat."

An honest old lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Hopper has gone, too, poor man!"

Humorous Reading.

A HUMOROUS LETTER.

Way up in the "northern country," between New York and the Canada Line, there are several gentleman living upon estates owned by themselves. A friend of one of the gentlemen, wrote to him from New York city, making inquiries with a view to "emigration," if the information received was agreeable. The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press published the reply, which represents this undiscovered country as a second Beulah. The reply is as follows:

February 29th, 1852.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th is received, and I hasten to give you the information desired, for the benefit of your friend as follows:

The soil, when you can get at it, is composed principally of conglomerate, viz: a mixture of muck, moss, decayed fern leaves, paving stones and snow.

The face of the country, when not covered with snow, is covered with a growth of hemlock, tamarack, spruce and cedar timber, except those portions which the enterprise of former years has attempted to clear—these are covered with stumps, rocks, fallen trees, alder bushes and brambles.

The fruits are various, comprising most of the species found in high latitudes, such as choke-cherries, moosebery, whortle-berry and black rapsberry, the latters in great abundance and perfection.

Among the game is to be found the domestic fowl, the swallow, crow, and blue-jay, and in summer, the night hawk, and the screech owl.

The animals hunted for their fur are the cat, the chip-monk, the stray dogs—these chiefly esteemed for their flesh are the musk-rat, skunk and wood-chuck

The fishes embrace a great variety, from the tad-pole, to the bull-pout—the sucker is salted down for winter use.

The principal articles of consumption, are pork, white beans, apple-saus, and rye whiskey.

The principal articles of import, are dried apples, buffalo coats, tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, molasses, bogus cigars, and spoilt oysters.

The articles of export are few, being only such things as they don't want themselves. The principal are convicts to Auburn and Sing Sing prisons, and emigrants to California.

The chief productions are white headed children, which in time grow to be lumbermen, pedlars, deacons, squires, politicians and rogues.

Their means of getting a living are ingenious and varied—the most ostensible, however, is dickering, at which they are very expert—swapping horses, trading cattle, and getting boot.

Their chief amusements, in winter, are keeping up a fire, watching the weather, going to funerals, whittling and breaking steers. In summer, these are varied by getting out manure, hoeing corn, acting as scare crows, getting "down sick," and eating green apples.

The range of domestic duties is confined altogether to chance and the "women folk."

Their principal business is an impertinent interference in other people's affairs, to the entire neglect of their own, exaggerating evil reports, throwing obstacles in the way of public improvements, talking politics, and doing chores. The young leave their parental roof at a tender age, and commence on their own hook, peddling pop-corn, gingerbread and molasses candy.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

CARROLL & FARLEY,

HAVE just received and carefully selected assortment of Spring & Summer

Ready-Made Clothing,

which was purchased at the Rocks by one of the firm, for Cash. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

They also have an assortment of their assortment

Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c.

They have also on hand a supply of the much admired

Rock Island Jeans.

ALSO: An assortment of *Shirts, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, &c.*

ALSO: An assortment of Gents', Boys' and Childrens' CAPS.

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of business.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to *warrant* all clothing sold by them, and to make good all defects.

Tailoring, in all its branches, still carried on; and garments made to order on short notice.

DANIEL CARROLL. W. F. FARLEY.

Oct. 29 44-tf

VALUABLE

Young Negroes at Private Sale.

THE undersigned has now on hand, some likely Young Negroes, which he will dispose of at private sale, on accommodating terms.

He will also sell on Commission such negroes as may be placed in his hand for sale, and advancements made on such property if desired.

JOHN CHARLES,

April 7. 3m.

LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[10 MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.]

Mrs. A. S. WYLIE, Principal; assisted by Mrs. LEWIS, of Columbia Institute, Tenn., and by Miss KELLOGG, of Castleton Seminary, Vt.

Rev. L. McDONALD, *Visitor.*

THE scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each: the *first* commencing on the 5th January, and the *second* on the 22d July.

Resident boarders will be attended in sickness free of charge.

For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. WYLIE, Lewisville, P. O. Chester District, S. C.

References.—His Excellency, Gov. MEANS, Buckhead; Ex-Gov. RICHARDSON, Sumter; Gen. J. W. CANTEY and SAM'L. SPENCE, Esq., Camden; JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, M. CLINTON, and S. B. EMMONS, Esqrs., Lancaster.

Jan. 14 2-tf

Fruits, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c.,

AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of

CANDIES, FRUITS,

Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine and sperm.)

Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)

Mackerel,

No. 1 and 2, half-kits: and all varieties of

CHILDRENS' TOYS.

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

WILLIAM WALKER.

July 9 28-tf

THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold St., N. Y.,

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase not withstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals.—This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at the time we notify attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Professional Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood & three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood & the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The Postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT. The following are the present rates, viz:

FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Any distance not exceeding 300 M., 9 cents per quar.
Over 300 & not exceeding 1500 " 18 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding 2500 " 24 " "

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not exceeding 300 M., 4 cents per quar.
Over 300 & not exceeding 1500 " 8 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding 2500 " 10 " "

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞ Remittances and communications should invariably addressed post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
79 FULTON STREET, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers for the mail, $5.

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans.

Livery and Sale Stables.

The Subscribers, late of Abbeville, S. C., hope leave to inform the citizens of Columbia and the public generally, that he has become proprietor of John C. O'Hanlon's well known Livery and Sale Stables. His Omnibus and Carriages will run from the American Hotel to the several Rail Road Depots, and to any part of the city.

The Subscriber has added largely to the fine supply of Carriages, Buggies and Horses, bought by him from Mr. O'Hanlon; and he is satisfied he will be able to afford accommodations in his line of business unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the State. He has been at great pains to employ the most experienced and careful coachmen, so that families may feel perfectly safe in his vehicles. The subscriber has also fine lots with shaded use of cool water for stock, and drovers will find it greatly to their interest to give him a call. Orders left at the American Hotel, so favorably known under the management of Messrs. Boatright & Lepsey, will be promptly attended to.

W. E. ARCHER, Proprietor.

May 19 3m

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, Robert Gant, Merchant, late of Winnsboro', Fairfield District, duly executed an assignment of all his Goods, Merchandize and Book Accounts, for the benefit, first, of certain attaching creditors, and secondly, for such of his remaining creditors as may receive a pro rata share as full satisfaction, and on receiving such dividend shall execute a written release of their respective demands: a copy of which release may be seen at my office: Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Robert Gant, to signify their acceptance of the terms of the assignment on or before the twenty-first day of July next, or it shall be deemed that they refuse the same.

JOHN J. McLURE,
Assignee of R. Gant.

Chester, April 27, 1852. 16-14t

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

JUST received direction from Dr. O. C. Ruff, (former partner in the firm of Reedy & Ruff) to place the Notes and Accounts of Reedy & Ruff, in the hands of an Attorney for collection. All those who know themselves indebted to the firm of Reedy & Ruff, either by Note or Book account will find them in the hands of Wm. A. Walker, Esq. Please call before return day.

J. A. REEDY.

Feb. 25 8-tf

PLANTERS' & MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by WM. M. McDONALD, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to accommodate

TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,

in the best style the market will warrant, and on the most reasonable terms. His house is in the business part of the town, is large and commodious, and supplied with experienced and attentive servants.

His Stables are well arranged and under the care of experienced Hostlers.

DROVERS

can be accommodated with convenient lots, and with every thing necessary for their stock, on reasonable terms.

HENRY LETSON.

Jan. 7 1-tf

Valuable River Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out-buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.

Oct. 8 41-tf

A New Southern Enterprise.

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

The Illustrated Family Friend,

A NEW and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and

EDITED BY S. A. GODMAN,

solicits exchanges and challenges comparison, with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, FOUR ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS each week.

Terms, $2 per annum; address,

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,
Columbia, South Carolina.

DR. ROGERS'

LIVERWORT AND TAR.

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Affections.

☞ A LOVELY YOUNG LADY CURED OF CONSUMPTION!! ☜

☞ The following is from the pen of Wm. B. Lawson, Esq., the distinguished editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus, under date New York, January 26, 1850. What could be more conclusive?

It is seldom we permit ourselves to occupy a space in these columns to speak in praise of any article in the patent medicine way; but when we see the life of a fellow creature saved by the use of any medicine whatever, we consider it as our right, if not our duty, to give a public testimonial of facts, that it may be for the benefit of the human race. The case which has induced us to pen this article was that of a young lady of our acquaintance, who by frequent exposure to the night air, contracted a Cold which settled on the lungs before its ravages could be stayed (This occurred two years ago this winter.) Various remedies were used, but with very little effect, and Consumption grew worse, with copious expectoration, and the hectic on eye, and pale, hollow cheek, told plainly that pulmonary disease was doing its worst on her delicate frame. The family physician was consulted, and although he would not admit to the young lady that she really had the Consumption, yet he would give no encouragement as to a cure. At this crisis her mother was persuaded to make use of a bottle of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and we are happy to state she was perfectly cured in less than three months by this medicine alone, after even hope was destroyed. It is useless to comment on such a case as this, for the simple truth will reach where polished fiction never can. If any doubt the authenticity of this statement, let them call at this office.—U. S. Military and Naval Argus, No 19 Chatham street, N. Y.

TESTIMONIES OF THE N. Y. PRESS.

From the New York Mirror, Sep. 2, 1850.

Liverwort and Tar.—Of the virtues of Dr. Rogers' Cough Medicines prepared from the above articles, we [illegible] to confidently recommend them to the [illegible] of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, as [illegible] in fact, we have known the Liverwort in Consumption, [illegible] well established in public confidence to need eulogy now.

From the New York Herald, May 25th, 1849.

We have heretofore taken occasion to give testimony in favor of the curative properties of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and would here repeat the advice to persons who are afflicted with coughs, colds, or any of the premonitory symptoms, to make a trial of Dr. Rogers' preparation.

☞ The genuine is signed ANDREW ROGERS, on the steel plate engraved wrapper around each bottle, and is sold wholesale and retail by

[illegible] & HEAD, Agents, New Orleans,

Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must be addressed.

Sold by J. A. REEDY, Chester, C. H.; W. A. Morrison & Co., Winnsboro'; H. H. West, Unionville; Morgan & Barnett, Yorkville.

Jan. 1. 1-4mo

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year [illegible] by R. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

THE TRUE

DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGH, TON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

One Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve FIVE POUNDS OF ROAST MEAT IN FROM TWO HOURS, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the SOLVENT OF FOOD, the PURIFYING, PRESERVING, and STIMULATING Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed. Just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing wonders for DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is of the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, similar to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membranes of the Stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be SOFTENED, CHANGED, AND DISSOLVED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THEY WOULD BE IN THE HUMAN STOMACH."

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with Reports of REMARKABLE CURES, from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most MARVELLOUS EFFECTS, in curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRED REMARKABLE CURES, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating and the too free use of ardent spirits. "It almost reconciles DEATH to WITH INTEMPERANCE."

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians of respectable standing as regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

AGENTS:—Dr. J. A. REEDY, Chesterville.

Wholesale and Retail Agent for North Carolina, FOX & ORR, Charlotte.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the side, Hips, Back, Limbs and Joints; Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where the Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantage of being put up in air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physicians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sake we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases, and what it will do for them when tried.

☞ A VOICE FROM GEORGIA. ☜

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past.—During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David or Hebrew Plaster to all who are suffering from contraction of the tendons, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people about Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use.

Yours, truly, M. W. WALKER, M. D.

Formyle, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Messrs. Scovil & Mead: I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July, 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me, and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster," the best remedy for affections of pains, now in use.

C. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1850.

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April 7 44-tf

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Feb. 4